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ALABAMA.

"NIGGER DAY" IN A COUNTRY TOWN.

A NOVEL AND INTERESTING SCENE—HOW THE BLACK MEN DISPOSE OF THEIR CROPS—WHAT THE WOMEN BUY—BRIGHT RIBBONS AND MANY-COLORED SHAWLS—"ONE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED MEN" IN THE STATE—SCENES IN A NEGRO BAR-ROOM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Thursday, Nov. 26, 1874.

Immediately after the war the negroes of the South, desiring no doubt to be fully assured that they were their own masters and could do as they pleased, came into the country towns from the plantations and spent much of their time in idly lolling about the steps of the Court-house and other county buildings, or in listlessly wandering through the streets. That they could do this seemed to their simple minds to be positive proof that they were free. After a time, however, they began to discover that they could not live without work, and that the only work which they knew how to do was to be found in the country. Consequently they returned to the plantations, and in many respects to their former modes of life. Still, the old love for visiting the towns remained, and they fell into the habit of leaving their work on Saturdays, and coming into the villages and small cities nearest their homes. Here in North Alabama this custom prevails among all classes of colored people. On Saturday morning they crowd into Huntsville by hundreds, take possession of all the business streets and stores, and, as the white people keep entirely aloof and ladies are seldom seen on the streets, Saturday is now universally known here as "nigger day." At this season of the year, when the crops have been harvested, the number of negroes who visit the towns is unusually large. Here, as in the lower portion of the State, the black laborer is engaged by the white planter on the share system, and when the cotton crop is picked and divided the negroes are, of course, at liberty to dispose of their part as they desire. The thoughtful white man will sometimes hold his cotton, waiting for rising markets and better prices, but the colored people never do this. As soon as the division is made they hasten to town, and, making the best possible bargains, dispose of their share at once. Not only cotton, however, but every other product is sold the moment it is ready for market. The black people, as a class, have no thought for the future, and if their immediate wants are supplied they seem to care nothing for what their condition will be a week afterward. Like the lady pensioner who wore straw-colored kid gloves the day after her pension was paid, and went barefooted toward the end of the quarter, negro men and women never fail when their cotton is sold to regale themselves on the best food to be obtained. They do this as long as their money lasts, and then go back to their usual diet of corn bread and bacon. Sardines are prized by them as the rarest dainty, and I have frequently seen colored women eat two and three boxes of the fish, paying from $1 to $3 for the meal. It is useless to argue with them as to the folly of their course. They either cannot or will not be convinced, and when reproved for their extravagance and improvidence their answer always is, "Dat's so, Sah, but Lor', what's the use on livin' ef yer can't have satisfaction; niggers can't git much 'musement no how." Carrying out the principle implied in this, they will sell corn to-day for sixty cents a bushel in cash; two weeks afterward, needing meal, they procure it on credit at a dollar to a dollar and twenty cents a bushel. In the Autumn, seed-cotton is worth about eight dollars a load. The average negro farmer sells at this price every ounce he can rake together. In the Spring, needing seed to plant his land, he is obliged to pay ten and often twelve dollars a load for it. The natural result of this culpable thoughtlessness is that year by year he becomes poorer and sinks deeper into debt.

AN INTERESTING SCENE.

The scene which is presented to a stranger visiting Huntsville on "nigger day" is indeed a novel and interesting one. The principal business houses of the city are situated upon a square which surrounds the Court-house, and at an early hour in the morning this is filled with colored people of all classes and shades. Last Saturday there were fully two thousand of them in the streets at one time. At noon the throng was greatest, and up to that time fresh wagon-loads of men, women, and children were continually arriving. They came not only in wagons, but on horses and mules, and on foot. Their dress and general appearance were very dissimilar. I saw one or two fine healthy-looking men who were warmly clad in well-made suits of dark gray cloth, but by far the greater number were in rags. Some were dressed in a queer-looking garment made of pieces of old army blankets, a few were appareled in faded military overcoats, which were liberally supplied with patches of other material. Most of the men were without shoes, and some of them had no covering for their heads save the thick crop of wool, which was often pleated and twisted into fantastic braids and ends. The women, unlike their husbands and other male relations, were dressed in finery of every conceivable fashion. All of them were decked out with many-colored but dirty ribbons. They wore pinchbeck jewelry in large quantities. A few of the young girls displayed some little taste in the arrangement of their dress; and one or two of them wore expensive clothes. These, however, were "city niggers," and found but little favor in the eyes of the country girls. As the farmers arrived they hitched their tumble-down wagons and bony mules to the railing which surrounds the Court-house, and then proceeded to dispose of the cotton and other products which they had brought to town. While this was being done many amusing incidents occurred. I noted the following, as it illustrates some of the evils of the credit system, and the difficulty which is sometimes experienced in identifying negroes:

A tall, good-looking colored man came into the city with a load of corn and two bales of cotton. After disposing of his corn he attempted to sell the cotton, but found some difficulty in securing a buyer. At last he was offered eleven cents a pound for it, and although this was a small price he was about to accept it, when a little Jew came running up to him and said, "Wait, wait! What are you offered for those two bales?" "'Leven cents a pound, sah," replied the negro, touching his hat. "I'll give you thirteen cents," said the other. The black man, after speaking a few words to a white gentleman who appeared to be his friend, accepted this, and the three went into the warehouse of the Jew. Here the cotton was weighed, and after a bill had been made out the Jew, turning to the black man, said with a bland and assuring smile, "Now I will pay you cash for this at the rate of thirteen cents a pound; but first I will deduct the forty-seven dollars which you owe me for supplies given you on credit."

"Supplies on credit!" exclaimed the negro, who was evidently greatly astonished. "I ain't had no supplies on credit, and I doesen't owe you noffin'." "Is'nt your name Jake Allen?" asked the merchant, astonished in his turn. "No," said the negro, "my name am Tom Wethers, an' I can prove it by this gemman dat I ain't had noffin' on credit from you nor no other person." The white gentleman who was thus appealed to testified to the truth of this, and the Jew was obliged to pay for the cotton without making any deduction. Subsequently he informed me that he had mistaken the negro Wethers for a man who owed him money for supplies, and that he had offered him two cents more than his cotton was worth in order to get control of it and pay himself; "but lor," said he in conclusion, "niggers are so much alike that you never can tell one from another." Another incident which goes to show how ignorant the negroes are of business and business calculations, came under my notice. Seeing a large crowd that had collected in one corner of the square, I went over and found that two negroes were disputing about the division of their crop. One of them had leased a small farm and hired two men to help him work it. As I came up he was saying in an excited voice, "Didn't I 'gree to give you a fourth?" "Yes, to be sure;" was the reply, "but now yous done gone promised to give Bill a fifth, and if yous agone to give him dat, I wants de same." The two disputed over this knotty question for upward of half an hour, and strange as it may seem, it was impossible to convince the laborer that a fourth was more than a fifth. He left the square muttering about the injustice of giving Bill "one whole share" more than him.

"COLORED WOMEN"—TYPES OF SOUTHERN CHARACTER.

No close observer who visits Huntsville on "nigger day" can fail to appreciate the significance of the term "colored women." In one corner a fat old creature may be seen seated beside a chestnut stove, her face as black as the coal she puts into her fire; passing by is a girl with a rich brown skin; after her comes one upon whose cheek a blush can just be distinguished; and I saw one or two young women whose cream-like complexion would have justly excited the envy of many a New-York belle. The condition of the women of the latter class is most deplorable. Beautiful almost beyond description, many of them educated and refined, with the best white blood of the South in their veins, it is perhaps only natural that they should refuse to mate themselves with coarse and ignorant black men. Socially they are not recognized by the whites; they are often without money enough to buy the barest necessaries of life; honorably they can never procure sufficient means to gratify their luxurious tastes; their mothers have taught them how to sin; fathers they never knew; debauched white men are ever ready to take advantage of their destitution, and after living a short life of shame and dishonor they sink into early and unhallowed graves. Living they were despised by whites and blacks alike, dead they are mourned by none.

Many characters peculiar to the South appear in the streets of Huntsville on "nigger day." While I was closely watching the operations of a loud-mouthed auctioneer, who was selling boots at exorbitant prices to a crowd of half-idiotic negroes, I noticed that I was being as closely observed by a white man who stood near by. He was a very fair specimen of a class too often met with in this part of the country. Tall and commanding in figure, he was dressed in shabby clothes of a decidedly military cut, a short blue cloak hung carelessly on his shoulders, and over this and under a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat hung a mass of greasy and uncombed hair. He had a pair of rusty black kid gloves upon his hands, and on his feet top-boots, through which could be seen a pair of torn stockings. To the heel of his right boot a silver spur was attached. The man had not been shaved for a week, his eye had that peculiar, watery brightness which only strong drink can give, and the unnatural redness of his nose proved beyond a doubt that whisky drinking was his favorite occupation. After staring at me for fully five minutes, this gentleman walked over to where I was standing, and, looking me straight in the eye, touched his hat and said very loudly:

"Good morning, Sir. You are a stranger in Huntsville?"

"Yes, Sir, I am a stranger," was my reply.

"Traveling for a Northern house, no doubt?" said he, nodding his head, and looking at me in a detective-like way that was quite amusing.

"No," said I very demurely, "I am a newspaper correspondent." At this my new acquaintance became exceedingly familiar, and slapping me on the shoulder, exclaimed,

"There, I could have sworn it, Sir! You have just the look of it. Glad to meet you, Sir—exceedingly glad. I will be most happy to give you every possible information about our people. I know them well—born and raised among them, Sir, and as for niggers, I'm authority, Sir—authority upon niggers—owned 200 before the surrender." I was about to express my gratitude for this kind offer when the gentleman again commenced. "And I can give the dots in good shape, too, Sir. I am a writer myself, Sir, and of no mean ability, as I have been assured in this very place, Sir—in this very place—by my lamented friend Prentice."

"Have you written much for the American newspapers?" I asked.

"Well, ah; no, Sir," said he, hesitating, and then quickly, "Most of my work has been for the French press, Sir, the French press."

"Oh, then you doubtless speak French," said I, addressing him in that tongue. For one moment he looked at me in a dumfounded sort of way that was exceedingly laughable, and then, taking my arm, said, "Oh! by the way, I had forgotten, suppose we go and have a dram." Under the circumstances it was impossible to refuse the invitation, and I went with him. We entered one of the numerous groggeries with which every Southern town is supplied, and after drinking, as he made no move to pay the bar-keeper, I was about to do so, when he caught me by the arm and, with true dignity of manner, said, "Stop, Sir, I beg you; a Southern gentleman never allows a stranger to pay for anything." Then turning to the bar-keeper, he continued, "Charge these drinks to me," after which he walked out of the store with the air of an Austrian Grand Duke. Arriving on the street, he bowed and left me. Subsequently, while walking with one of the most extensive business men here, I met the man again, and asked my friend who he was. I was exceedingly astonished at the reply. "That," said the merchant, "is Col. Tom ——, a little queer, perhaps, but nevertheless *one of the most distinguished men in our State.*" I find that the number of "most distinguished" men who live in the country districts of Alabama is amazingly large.

WHAT THE COLORED PEOPLE SAY.

As I have already intimated, the colored women always accompany their husbands and other male relatives when they come to town. While the men are disposing of their cotton and other farm products, they go about from store to store looking at the many gaudy articles of wearing apparel which cunning shop-keepers have spread out to tempt their fancy. As soon as "the crop" is disposed of and a negro farmer has money in his pocket, his first act is to pay the merchant from whom he obtained his supplies during the year. They are improvident and ignorant, sometimes almost to brutality, but it must be said to their credit that as a class they always pay their debts the moment they are in a position to do so. The country would not be so destitute if a larger number of white men followed their example in this respect. When they have settled up all their accounts most of them have from twenty to two hundred dollars in ready money remaining. With this they go to their wives and sisters, who are eagerly watching for them. Then they proceed in families to some grocery store and buy a large quantity of the most expensive eatables. As stated above, sardines are greatly relished by them. There are, of course, a few unfortunate field hands who cannot afford to indulge in the luxuries which are enjoyed by their more successful acquaintances. For such "poor Jim Crow niggers, no 'count trash," as I heard them called by a fashionable young lady of color, enterprising venders have established refreshment tables. These are found on "nigger day" situated in different parts of the court-house square. They are plentifully supplied with fried fresh fish, boiled bacon, and corn bread, and for twenty cents a hungry black man is furnished with all he can eat. When they have satisfied their appetites they go first to the dry-goods stores. Here, as in the other shops, they are met by obsequious white men, who conduct them at once to a back or side room, with which most of the stores are supplied. At first I could not fathom the mystery of this ceremony. After diligent inquiry, however, I discovered that, since the war, unprincipled storekeepers, some of them Northern men, have established the custom of giving the country negroes who come to buy, as much whisky as they wish to drink. This is done in the back rooms I have mentioned, and when the unfortunate black men and women are deprived of half their wits by the vile stuff which is served out to them they are induced to purchase all sorts of useless and expensive goods. In their soberest moments average negro women have a passion for bright colored dresses which amounts almost to madness, and on such occasions as I have mentioned they never stop buying until their money is exhausted. Their husbands have little or no control over them, and are obliged, whether they will or not, to see most of their hard earnings squandered upon an unserviceable jacket, or flimsy bonnet, or many-colored shawl. On Saturday last I saw one black woman spend upward of thirty dollars on millinery goods. As she received her bundle from the cringing clerk she said, with a half drunken leer, "I 'clare to the Lord Ise done gone busted my old man, sure." "Never mind," said the clerk, "he can work for more." "To be sure," answered the woman, and then flounced out of the store. Most of the black men are quite as careless of money as are the women. No matter who suffers, an Alabama negro will become the owner of a double-barreled shotgun, and though his children be starving, he will ride on horseback to town. They go about the country in rags, but are seldom without a supply of powder and shot, and at all hours of the day in Huntsville they can be seen riding through the streets bare-headed and shoeless, but with a jug of whisky hung to their saddles. They never seem to know what becomes of their money, and, like children, are greatly surprised when they find that it is all gone. The other day a good-natured-looking black man came into a banking house here and said he wanted to deposit some money. "How much have you?" asked the clerk. "'Bout forty dollars, Sah," said the negro, and he commenced searching for the money. After a long hunt in all his pockets, he only succeeded in finding two five and three one dollar bills. "How much is dar?" he asked. "Thirteen dollars," was the reply. "Well, Lord, what a 'stravagant nigger I is!" exclaimed the poor fellow. "I had fifty dollars dis mornin', and Ise done gone and spent all but thirteen. How money do go!" and he left the bank muttering about the "'stravagance of niggers."

A NEGRO BAR AND BILLIARD SALOON.

In all the cities of the South low white men have fitted up drinking saloons for the use of negroes. On Saturday night I visited a den of this character kept by a German on the main street of Huntsville. Entering a low doorway I found myself in a good-sized room occupied by some twenty black men and boys. Some of them were sitting at a round table which stood in one corner, and a few were lying on the floor near an open fire-place. I asked one of the men at the table if they were asleep. "Drunk, I reckons," was his curt reply. At the bar five negroes were standing. Soon after I came in they commenced to throw dice for drinks. Four of the men were evidently at home in the city, the fifth was the most ignorant of field-hands. They each threw one time, and it was understood that the man throwing the lowest number of spots was to pay for whisky for the five. The city men threw first, the last of them making only seven spots. It was then the countryman's turn. He threw eleven spots, or four more than his opponent. No sooner had the dice left the box, however, than the four city men exclaimed at once, "You's lost, Jim." "No, I hasen't," said Jim. The poor fellow was unable to count, and appealed to the bar-tender, a villainous-looking German, who promptly decided against him. This was repeated three times, the unfortunate countryman being cheated out of $1 50. Passing into a room behind the bar, I discovered three negroes attempting to play billiards on a worn and broken table. Twelve or fifteen others were watching the game. One of the players, a great awkward field-hand, had evidently taken up a cue for the first time in his life, and when he accidentally succeeded in scoring a shot his glee knew no bounds. He danced about like a child, and, clapping his hands, cried out, "Niggers, what does yer think of dat? I reckons I'll go in the business." This demonstration was cut short by a flashily dressed young mulatto, who said, in an authoritative voice, "You fool nigger, hold your mouf." The young mulatto was an ex-member of the Legislature. After this I left the saloon. Just before 12 o'clock I passed it again. Other negroes were throwing dice and playing billiards; three or four women stood among the men at the bar; the number of drunken wretches on the floor had been increased, and one unfortunate creature was lying asleep on the wet and dirty door-step.

COAL AFLOAT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 29.—The present rise in the rivers will bring down from Pittsburg, the Kanawha River, and points on the Upper Ohio nearly 9,000,000 bushels of coal, of which over 5,000,000 bushels will stop here.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—THE TALKED-OF MARCH SESSION.

A PORTION OF THE MESSAGE READY—ITS PROBABLE RECOMMENDATIONS—NO PROBABILITY OF A CONGRESSIONAL SESSION BEING HELD IN MARCH—THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The President has written a portion of his message, and will devote several hours each day to labor upon it till it is completed. The message this year is awaited with unusual interest, in the expectation that it may have an important influence upon the political situation. The President's views upon most of the important topics which he will discuss in his message are, however, already well known through his official statements or acts. He will adhere to the new civil service system; he will advocate measures looking to the resumption of specie payments; he will commend to Congress a consideration of affairs in Arkansas. It is understood by those interested in Arkansas affairs that the President will make a strong appeal to Congress to take speedy action in relation to that State. Our relations with Spain will undoubtedly be referred to, though, if the rumor from Madrid of the willingness of Spain to make immediate concessions concerning the Virginius are true, what may be said on this subject is still likely to be modified before the meeting of Congress.

THE TALK ABOUT A MARCH SESSION—ITS BEARING ON THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The discussion that some of the newspapers have been carrying on with reference to the meeting of the next Congress in March, has no response from the Republicans who have been heard from in Washington. The law which was passed early in the war, providing for the meeting of Congress in March instead of December, was repealed on the deliberate judgment of a Republican Congress, that no meeting in March was necessary or desirable. The Republican majority will naturally think that there is no more reason for a Democratic Congress to meet in March than for a Republican, and they have no idea of restoring the repealed law, but on the contrary will resist any attempt to restore it. Bearing upon this question, the forwardness of the appropriation bills is important, because the only way in which the Democrats could secure a meeting before December would be by defeating some of the appropriation bills, so that an extra session must be called by the President. The Appropriation Committee has not been working especially with this fact in view, but nevertheless they have made remarkable progress in the preparation of the bills. All the bills except the Sundry Civil, or what is commonly known as the Omnibus bill, are very nearly completed, and will be ready to present in the House the first day or week of the session. The members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations have also given their attention to the bills, and while no formal action can be given them in the Senate Committee till they are passed by the House, the preliminary work that Senators have done will advance the bills materially when they reach that body. The estimates, as has been noticed before, will be considerably lower than last year, the entire amount of the decrease will reach about seven millions of dollars, and it would have been much greater except that the estimates for the Post Office Department, on account of the deficits in the postal revenue, were much larger than last year. Some of the appropriation bills will probably be passed by both the House and Senate before the holiday recess, and there is no reason why all but the Sundry Civil and the Deficiency bills should not be completed by the first of February.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War is in type, at the Government Printing Office, and the first proof has been read. It is the intention of the Secretary to send copies from his office to papers in the principal cities, and to furnish copies to the Associated Press, so that the report may be published the same day it is sent to Congress. It cannot be secured before that time except by some such breach of trust as has happened once or twice before, and this time the responsibility is so narrowed that it is hoped the Secretary will be able to control the time of publishing his own report.

DISMISSALS FROM THE PRINTING BUREAU.

The dismissal of about 380 ladies from the Printing Bureau, which has been made necessary by the giving of a contract for printing revenue stamps in New-York, is expected to take place the 1st of the month. The whole force has been retained as long as work could be provided, but, at most, they can be retained but a few days longer.

THE NEW TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED SAFE BURGLARS.

The statement comes from the counsel of the Government in the safe-burglary case that the new trial will not be called till the last of January or the 1st of February. The time intervening will be devoted to securing new evidence, since it is clear that the evidence on which one jury were unable to agree could not be submitted to another jury with any prospect of securing a verdict of guilty.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Delano returned last night from his Thanksgiving visit to Ohio.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

All the reports of the heads of departments, with the exception of those of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy and of the Attorney General, are in the hands of the Public Printer. The last named usually makes his report in January, but this year it will be transmitted to Congress early in December. The Secretary of the Treasury will supply the press by sending printed copies of his report to the principal cities, in advance of its delivery to Congress, but not to be given out until it shall have been communicated to that body. The President's Message will be telegraphed hence, as heretofore, to the press.

THE LIBERIAN MINISTER.

Milton Turner, United States Minister to Liberia, is now in this city, leave of absence having been granted him for the purpose of recuperating his health, which has been seriously affected by the severity of the African climate.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Notwithstanding the efforts of a comparatively small number of citizens to restore suffrage to the District of Columbia, the opinion prevails among those who have given much attention to the subject that Congress will adopt the recommendations of the Special Committee against the restoration of the ballot, the committee being composed of an equal number of members of both political parties, whose report, it is said, will be unanimous.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL RATES.

Mr. Blackfan, Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Bureau of the Post Office Department, who has just returned from Switzerland, speaks in enthusiastic terms of the success of his mission to the Postal Congress. He accomplished all that he desired in relation to a uniform ocean postage. The maximum rate of charge will be six cents between the United States and the other countries parties to the convention, which rate will go into effect on the 1st of July, 1875. Mr. Blackfan says that but one rate will be charged on letters to and from California, regardless of distance.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

A member of the House Committee on Appropriations says that at least five of the principal Appropriation bills will be ready for reporting to Congress on the first day of the session, and that nearly all the others are in a state of forwardness. Nothing will be done at present with the Sundry Civil, the Deficiency, and the River and Harbor bills. The last named will first be considered by the Committee on Commerce, and then pass the review of the Committee on Appropriations. As heretofore stated, the Indian Appropriation bill will be less by a fourth of a million of dollars than it was last year, owing to the expiration of treaties; but the aggregate amount of appropriations will be about the same as for the fiscal year ending with June next. The navy, the member says, is in a better condition than is generally supposed, the appropriation last year having enabled the Secretary of the Navy to place it in a condition of efficiency when it was supposed there might be hostilities with Spain.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

The reports of the Revenue Marine Bureau exhibit satisfactory accounts concerning the management of the life-saving stations on the sea coasts. Within the last year only two deaths occurred, and these were occasioned by the careening of the vessel and falling masts. A large number of life-saving stations are to be established on the lakes, preliminary arrangements having been made for that purpose.

THE RIVER REPORTS OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

The Chief Signal Officer, in his report to the Secretary of War, says: "The duties of the office, in connection with the river reports of the year, have had relation to occurrences of unusual interest. As in the preceding years, the regular or daily reports of the changing depths of the waters in the river-channels have been recorded and published with regularity for the benefit of the river commerce at the principal cities and ports existing on the great rivers, and have enabled the commercial populations to regulate intelligently the movement of the river shipping. The data had at this office, though meagre, suffice to permit a foreknowledge of changes of importance likely to happen, and enable useful warnings to be given of coming floods, ice-floods, and any sudden and great rise or fall of the river levels. As an instance, a fair premonition was had throughout the Mississippi Valley of the great floods occurring in the months of last Spring, and during the continuance of them special river reports exhibited daily with sufficient accuracy the coming rises or falls.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF LOUISIANA IN WASHINGTON.

A. P. Field, Attorney General of Louisiana, arrived here to-day. It is said that his object is to obtain from Congress the passage of a joint resolution for re-organizing the Kellogg Government.

"LAUNDRESSES" IN THE ARMY.

The Inspector General of the Army says in his annual report that a regulation is much needed inflicting some punishment on soldiers who marry without proper permission. Military posts are sometimes overrun with the wives of enlisted men. It is frequently the case that company commanders do not know the number of married men in their companies. These women manage to get shanties to live in, to have fuel, food to eat, and in case the company changes its station, to obtain transportation for themselves and their effects; and, in the majority of cases, the lumber for the construction of the shanties, the fuel, rations, the transportation, &c., are made in some way out of the Government. It is well-known that it requires about as much transportation to move four laundresses as it does to move a whole company of men. In the opinion of the Inspector General, laundresses can be dispensed with in the army, just as well as not. A man can be detailed on daily duty to do the washing of the company with the same facility as a laundress, and the results would be equally satisfactory.

DOCKRAY'S IMPRISONMENT IN SPAIN.

The Secretary of State has received a telegraphic communication from our Minister in Madrid entirely contradicting the reports in regard to the ill-treatment of Dockray, who was recently sent to Spain from Cuba. It appears, on the contrary, that his accommodations at Santander have been the best possible, and, far from being subject to strict confinement, he has been allowed to walk about the city with freedom, though subject to police surveillance. He has been carefully provided for as to board and clothing, and was about to be removed to Valencia, the best conducted prison in Spain.

GOLD SALES FOR DECEMBER.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell $500,000 of gold on each Thursday during the month of December. The aggregate amount to be sold is $2,500,000.

HEAVY RAIN AND SNOW.

In this city there has been a heavy rain storm this morning, continuing from 4 till 7 o'clock, accompanied by hail and a slight fall of snow.

THE KING OF HAWAII.

RECEPTION OF KALAKAUA AT SAN FRANCISCO—FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE KING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 29.—King Kalakua, King of the Sandwich Islands, was received, on landing at the Broadway wharf, by a military escort, ordered by Gov. Booth, and commanded by Col. W. L. Barnes, this morning. Salutes were fired from the forts and from the Government steamers Benecia, Saranac, and Portsmouth. A large number of people flocked to the city, from an early hour this morning, to witness the landing of the royal visitor. The King is accompanied by two of his Governors and Minister Henry A. Pierce. The royal party have apartments at the Grand Hotel. The party will remain here a few days, when they will proceed to Washington, after which they intend to visit the principal Eastern cities. The King says he is merely on a visit to the President, and will take no part in the negotiations for a Reciprocity Treaty. The city authorities took no part in the reception of the royal party.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE LANDING OF KING KALAKAUA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—About six thousand people witnessed the landing of the King of Hawaii to-day. The flags of the shipping and of most of the public offices were displayed. The King was brought from the Benecia in the commander's steam-yacht, on the arrival of which salutes were fired by the war vessels in the harbor and by the City Guard at the pier. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed and a grand rush was made to get a glimpse of the King, who, with Mayor Otis and other dignitaries, proceeded in a carriage to the Grand Hotel, followed by an immense throng which rendered it difficult for the military escort and carriages occupied by the King and suite to pick their way through them. The King was dressed plainly, nothing in his costume denoting royalty. He seemed the most indifferent of the assembled thousands. It is not known when he will take his departure for Washington.

A WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 29.—Eliza A. Cranston, wife of Jackson Cranston, recently from Boston, was burned to death early this morning, her husband being at the time stupidly drunk in bed. Mrs. Cranston was partially intoxicated, and upset a table with a kerosene lamp, which resulted as above stated.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN PRISONS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge adopted, yesterday, by a vote of 11 to 2, a resolution granting freedom of religious profession and worship to Catholic boys confined therein, the board to appoint a Catholic Chaplain for them. The report of the special committee upon which this action is based contains a legal opinion from Hon. Henry R. Selden, in which he affirms such freedom as a constitutional right. He holds that the religious freedom guaranteed by section 3 of article 1 of the State Constitution is not forfeited by conviction of crime; that no attendance upon religious services, or any religious observances, can properly be required from any prisoner in contravention of the religious sentiments entertained by him, and that any prisoner possessed of such mental capacity as to have a choice in regard to the character of his religious observances is entitled by the Constitution to have that choice respected.

MINERS' RIOT.

FATAL ENCOUNTER BETWEEN ITALIAN MINERS AND CITIZENS AT SHANER'S, PENN.—FOUR ITALIANS KILLED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Shaner's, Penn., gives the following particulars of a riot near that village to-day:

"This morning about twenty-five armed Italian miners crossed the river from Armstrong's, and, conducting themselves in a riotous manner, drove the women and children from their houses. They were promptly expelled by a force of citizens and driven across the river. Subsequently, about 4 o'clock, a body of some seventy-five men crossed the river from Buena Vista, formed in line above the coal works, where the Italians were quartered, and opened fire on them. After exchange of shots, lasting about three-quarters of an hour, the Italians displayed a white flag when firing ceased, and they promised to leave the place to-morrow. Four Italians are known to be killed and a number severely wounded, while the citizens escaped entirely unhurt. Large numbers of citizens are coming into the village offering aid to repel the attacks of the foreigners. The Sheriff of Westmoreland County, with a squad of Police, is on hand, and will, it is believed, prevent further outbreaks."

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The following postal changes were ordered during the week ending Nov. 28:

New-England.—Postmasters appointed—Nathan H. Savage, Concord, Somerset County, Me.; Hannah M. Weed, Littleton, Aroostook County, Me.; William H. Owen, Milo, Piscataquis County, Me.; Edwin D. Kendall, Felchville, Windsor County, Vt.; Ansel Eddy, Jonesville, Chittenden County, Vt.; Charles C. Thornton, Hartland Four Corners, Windsor County, Vt.; Mrs. Irene Fisher, North Fayston, Washington County, Vt.; Nathan W. Sanford, South Dorset, Bennington County, Vt.; Carrie M. Crocker, North Hyde Park, Lamoille County, Vt.; Reuben Rockwell, Colebrook, Litchfield County, Conn.; Marcius A. Cady, West Stafford, Tolland County, Conn.

New-York.—Office Established—Skaneateles Falls, Onondaga County; Eben Bean, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—John C. Lennon, Cairo, Greene County; Franklin A. Darling, East Setauket, Suffolk County; Elbert E. Brown, Hermon, St. Lawrence County; Andrew Murphy, Jasper, Steuben County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmaster Appointed—George Rush, Concordville, Delaware County.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high in the Mississippi Valley, and has risen in the Southern, Middle, and New-England States. The temperature has fallen in the district east of the Mississippi. Clear weather prevails, except in the lower lake region, and in the Missouri Valley, with north or west winds. The temperature has risen slightly in the Western Gulf States, with southerly winds and less pressure. The Rivers have fallen at Leavenworth, Brunswick, Davenport, Nashville, Marietta, and Evansville, and have risen at Shreveport, Cairo, Memphis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Paducah, and Oil City.

The Mississippi River is frozen at St. Paul and Lacrosse.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, generally clear weather will prevail, with continued low temperature, north-east to north-west winds, and rising barometer east of the Lower Mississippi Valley.

For New-England and the Middle States, colder and partly cloudy weather, with fresh or brisk north-west winds and rising barometer.

For the lake region, decidedly cold and generally clear weather with westerly winds and rising barometer east of Lake Michigan.

For the North-west, increasing cloudiness with easterly or southerly winds, low, but rising temperature and slowly falling barometer.

For the south-west, generally clear weather, slowly rising temperature, easterly or southerly winds, and continued high barometer.

For the canal region of New-York, the temperature will continue below freezing during Monday night.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	25°	53°	3 P. M.	34°	37°
6 A. M.	27°	53°	6 P. M.	31°	35°
9 A. M.	30°	39°	9 P. M.	29°	34°
12 M.	34°	36°	12 M.	28°	36°

Average yesterday.........40⅜°
Average corresponding date last year.........29¾°

LAKE DISASTERS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 29.—The schooner Light Guard, owned and commanded by Capt. McCormick, of Milwaukee, laden with wheat, from Chicago to Oswego, went ashore last night, east of the piers at this point. The crew got ashore safely. The vessel lies in a good position, and unless the wind increases, can be got off with but little damage. The vessel and cargo are insured.

The schooner J. N. Foster, owned in this city, is ashore at Ashtabula harbor. The crew are safe.

The schooner Thomas Gavin, Capt. Wallace, laden with iron ore, attempted to enter this port to-night, but missed the entrance to the harbor and was obliged to let go her anchors to save her from going ashore. She is now riding at anchor a short distance west of the piers, and will probably be brought in to-morrow morning, without damage.

BURIAL OF AN OPERA SINGER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The funeral services over the remains of S. C. Campbell, who was recently with the Kellogg English Opera Troupe, took place in the Church of the Epiphany, in this city, to-day. There was a large attendance, the presence of numerous representatives of the dramatic and musical professions being especially noticeable. Rev. Dr. Stocking conducted the services. Instead of a sermon, he read a series of resolutions from the English opera troupe, which were full of expressions of respect and tenderness for the deceased. The floral decorations were very elaborate and costly, the most beautiful of them being a large bank of roses forwarded by the English opera troupe, who are now in Cincinnati. The pall-bearers were Edward Seguin, Richard Holy, Harry Peakes, William Castle, Frank Wentworth, and Charles Gillespie. The remains were taken to Graceland Cemetery.

THE MISSOURI ELECTIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 29.—The official count of the vote on the State ticket gives Hardin, (Democrat) for Governor, 37,462 majority. The vote on the Constitutional Convention, with three counties to hear from, gives 1,108 majority for the convention. It is not unlikely, however, that this may be swept away, still the convention may carry by a few hundred.

FALL OF A CHURCH SPIRE.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—At Fall River, this morning, during a heavy squall, about fifteen feet of the spire of the new Episcopal Church, with a heavy iron cross and two large stones, was blown off into the street. No other damage is reported.

FORGERY AND DEFALCATION.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 29.—It is now said Knight, the defaulter who disappeared from Bethel a week or two ago with $3,000 belonging to his creditors, also forged the name of Gilman Chapman to a note for $3,000.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INDISPOSITION OF MR. DISRAELI.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The *Observer* says Mr. Disraeli is indisposed. Although his illness is not believed to be serious, it prevents him from leaving town, and he is unable to attend to business.

PERSONAL.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Mr. Nathan Appleton, of the firm of Bowles Brothers, was passenger on the steamer Abyssinia, which sailed for New-York yesterday.

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP MANNING—PERSONS NOT ACCEPTING PAPAL INFALLIBILITY NOT CATHOLICS.

LONDON, Nov. 30—5:30 A. M.—A circular letter from Archbishop Manning was read in all the Catholic churches of the Diocese yesterday, declaring that all persons who do not accept the dogma of Papal infallibility cease to be Catholics.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION—THE COMMAND STILL VACANT.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—In official quarters it is stated that the command of the new Polar expedition is still vacant.

The report that Commander Markham had been appointed is denied.

GERMANY.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S PROPOSITION TO THE SPENER GAZETTE.

LONDON, Nov. 30—5:30 A. M.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Standard* says Editor Zehliedas, on his judicial examination last week, fully substantiated his statements concerning Count Von Arnim's proposition to the *Spener Gazette.*

CELEBRATION OF THE MASS BY AN OLD CATHOLIC PRIEST IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Mass was celebrated to-day for the first time in this city by a priest of the "Old Catholic" Church. The congregation numbered about 300, of whom twenty received communion.

BRAZIL.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE PRIESTS AND THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 28.—The religious excitement growing out of the conflict between the Catholic clergy and the civil authorities has culminated in serious disturbances in the provinces of Pernambuco and Parahiba. The sympathizers with the Bishops of Para and Pernambuco, who were recently sentenced for violation of the laws of the Empire, have made riotous demonstrations. Their cry is, "Down with the Masons!" and they have attacked several Masonic lodges, and bid defiance to the local authorities. Troops and ships have been dispatched to the disturbed districts from Pernambuco, Bahia, and this city.

STORM ON THE BRITISH COAST.

WRECK OF A BARK, AND LOSS OF ELEVEN LIVES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A storm of great violence prevailed to-day on the east coast of Scotland and England. The bark Veteran was driven ashore off Fraserburg, and became a total wreck. Eleven of her crew were drowned. Many other casualties are reported, with heavy loss of life.

FRANCE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN PARIS—FIFTY-THREE RADICALS OUT OF SEVENTY-FOUR CANDIDATES CHOSEN.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The municipal elections were held in this city to-day with the following result:

Radical candidates elected.........53
Moderate Republicans.........10
Conservatives.........11

Second ballots will be required in six districts.

M. ROUHER AND THE BONAPARTIST COMMITTEE OF APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—M. Rouher appeared before the Judge of Instruction, on Saturday, and was examined for several hours in regard to his alleged connection with the illegal Bonapartist Committee of Appeal to the People.

SPAIN.

SERRANO GOING TO THE SEAT OF WAR—STRENGTH OF THE SPANISH ARMY.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—President Serrano will leave for the North this week, when vigorous operations are anticipated.

It is said that the army now numbers 200,000 men, fully armed, and there are 40,000 more who are waiting for arms which have been ordered from the United States.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A reward of $10,000 has been, with commendable promptitude, offered by the municipality of Seville for the recovery of the celebrated picture by Murillo, the "St. Anthony," which has so long adorned the Capella de la Pila, in the Cathedral of the Andalusian capital, and which was recently spirited away by some clever thief.

The Catholic Union of Ireland has passed a resolution repudiating the assertion that the civil allegiance of Catholics has been injuriously affected by the decrees of the Vatican Council, and further declaring that, while holding themselves bound in complete obedience to the decrees of the Infallible Council, they yet yield in no degree to any of her Majesty's subjects in the duty and performance of civil allegiance. Cardinal Cullen was present.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has written a letter, commending the cause which has been taken in hand by the Patriarch of Syria, who is desirous of establishing in the East colleges and schools for the education of male and female Syrian Christians in Turkey, toward the accomplishment of which end he is now endeavoring to raise a fund by help of the donations of those in England who may be interested in the work. The Bishop of London has also written an approving letter.

Ex-King George of Hanover has never yet seen a thaler of the money sequestrated by the Prussians; not because he is blind and cannot see anything, but because the Federal Chancellor will not give him a chance of trying his eyesight upon a piece of his own money. Austria recently tried to help the Ex-King to get his money, and the reply was that it would be given up at any time provided he would renounce for ever all claims to his throne. This is a condition which King George is not yet willing to accept.

TWO POULTRY THIEVES SHOT.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 29.—A shooting affair is reported to have occurred at West Gorham, Wednesday night. It appears two men, Perkins and Blake, were robbing the poultry yard of Mr. Skillings, when he came out and fired the contents of both barrels of a gun at them. Perkins was so seriously wounded that he died shortly after. Blake received thirty-seven grains of shot in different parts of the body, but will live. The affair was kept quiet.

SNOW IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Snow to the depth of nine inches fell here yesterday and last night.

OUR POSTAL SYSTEM.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1874.

The ordinary revenues of this department during the year ended June 30, 1874, were $24,596,-503 84, and the expenditures of all kinds $33,196,-414 58. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, the revenues from the same sources were $22,998,157 87, and the expenditures of all kinds $29,084,945 67.

For the last fiscal year there was an increase of revenue, exclusive of revenue from the money-order business and from official stamps, of $1,674,411 27, or 7.30 per cent., and an increase of expenditures of $3,-041,468 91, or 10.457 per cent. A comparison of the fiscal year 1873-4 with 1871-2 shows an increase in revenue, exclusive of revenue from the money-order business and from official stamps, of $3,130,576 28, or 14.38 per cent., and in expenditures of $5,468,922 27, or 20.51 per cent.

The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1876, are $36,964,034. The total estimated revenue for the year ending June 30, 1876, is $29,-148,156, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the General Treasury of $7,815,878.

The foregoing estimates do not include special appropriations to be made out of the General Treasury amounting to $3,098,500.

The number of ordinary adhesive postage stamps issued during the year was 632,738,420, representing $17,278,942 00
Stamped envelopes, plain, 65,107,500 ..... 1,927,952 30
Stamped envelopes, request, 51,940,250. 1,783,788 40
Newspaper wrappers, ordinary, 19,370,-750 ..... 290,562 06
Postal cards, 91,079,000 ..... 910,790 00
Official postage stamps, 32,320,085 ..... 1,415,845 20
Official stamped envelopes and wrappers, 12,900,300 ..... 353,456 66

The whole number of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards was 905,451,-205, of the value of $23,837,826 69

The increase in the issue of ordinary postage stamps was 3.58 per cent.; of stamped envelopes, plain, 12.28 per cent.; of stamped envelopes, request, 12.94 per cent.; of newspaper wrappers, 56.86 per cent.; of postal cards, 192.91 per cent.—an average increase of 6.17 per cent.

The number of dead letters received was 4,601,773, representing a nominal or actual value of $4,637,429 03. Number of letters delivered, 1,392,224, representing $3,909,862 46; number which, containing circulars, or, failing in delivery and being worthless, were destroyed, 2,622,619. The number of applications for dead letters was 6,420. In 2,140 of these cases the letters were found and properly delivered.

CONTRACTS.

There were in the service of the department on the 30th of June, 1874, 6,932 contractors for the transportation of the mails on public routes. The service was divided as follows:

Railroad Routes.—Length, 67,734 miles; annual transportation, 72,460,545 miles; annual cost, including $328,527 for readjustment, $9,113,190—12.58 cents per mile.

Inland Routes.—Length, 18,369 miles; annual transportation, 4,078,725 miles; annual cost, $339,004—about 20.57 cents per mile.

Other routes, upon which the mails are required to be conveyed with "celerity, certainty, and security:" length, 182,994 miles; annual transportation, 52,068,-306 miles; annual cost, $5,973,390—about 11.47 cents per mile.

There was an increase over the preceding year in length of routes of 12,887 miles; in annual transportation, of 8,717,896 miles; and in cost, of $1,765,-716. Adding the increased cost for railway post office clerks, route, local, and other agents, $286,583, the total increase in cost was $2,053,301. The railroad routes have been increased in length 4,277 miles, and in cost $1,332,467, against an increase last year of 5,546 miles in length and $754,425 in cost. This disproportionate increase in cost is owing to the readjustment of pay under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873.

READJUSTMENT OF PAY ON RAILROAD ROUTES.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, the Postmaster General was "authorized and directed to readjust the compensation hereafter to be paid for the transportation of mails on railroad routes" upon conditions and at rates prescribed in the act. The principal consideration upon which the rates of pay were to be determined was the average weight of the mails, to be ascertained by an actual weighing for a number of successive days, not less than thirty-four, nor more than thirty, the law directing the weights to be taken "after June 30, 1873," so as to avoid including therein the mass of free matter sent through the mails for the few months preceding the expiration of the franking privilege at the date named. Upon the returns so submitted, the pay from July 1, 1873, has been readjusted upon 415 routes, of which the rates were increased on 327 and decreased on 88, the net result being an increase of $1,854,327 46 in the amount of annual pay. The inclusion in the readjustment of routes not to be heard from, it is estimated that a further increase of $344,021 54 will be necessary, making the whole amount $1,598,349. In 1867 the first year that mails were weighed, the largest weight carried on any road was 93,000 pounds, and there were about 240 miles of road transporting 20,000 pounds and upward. In 1874 the largest weight carried on any one road was 39,170 pounds, while on between 2,400 and 2,500 miles of road are transported 20,000 pounds and upward, and on over 1,000 miles of road are transported 30,000 pounds and upward. In 1858 the average pay to railroads per mile was $115 77; in 1867 it was $119 08; in 1873 it was $114 36; but in the meantime the bulk of mails had increased at least three-fold, and the space occupied on the cars was at least doubled. The law of 1845 was framed with no provision for pay allowed to any railroad was $375 per mile. This maximum pay was given roads transporting 18,500 pounds of mail and over. As shown above, the mails were continually increasing. Additional facilities were demanded, especially on roads where a railway Post Office service was established. In return no additional compensation could be given to railroads receiving the maximum pay, but roads receiving less than the maximum were allowed $25 per mile per annum for furnishing postal-car facilities. That additional compensation could not be allowed to roads already receiving $375 per mile was a just and growing cause of complaint on their part, and a serious source of embarrassment to this department. This the law of June 17, 1874, has corrected, as above stated, by intended proportionately to compensate those railroads that were transporting more than the weight necessary to obtain the maximum compensation, so that in return the department could obtain the additional facilities that were so imperatively demanded by the increasing mails.

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS.

The amount of fines imposed upon contractors and deductions made from their pay for failures and other delinquencies, for the year, was $72,149 42, and the amount remitted during the same period was $8,524 21, leaving the net amount of fines and deductions $63,625 21.

THROUGH MAILS.

The usual through-mail tables, numbered from 1 to 32, are presented in the appendix. They show that for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, the average time to San Francisco from New-York was 173 hours 32 minutes, against 179 hours 4 minutes the previous year, a gain of 5 hours 32 minutes, and to New-York from San Francisco, 171 hours 1 minute, against 176 hours 28 minutes the previous year, a gain of 4 hours 27 minutes. The number of mails carried through westwardly between the same points in schedule time this year was 597, and behind time 44; last year, 457 in time and 105 behind time; eastwardly 327 in time and 38 behind time this year, against 335 in time and 130 behind time last year. Between Washington and New-Orleans, the average time going south this year was 78 hours 46 minutes, against 81 hours 45 minutes last year—a gain of 2 hours 57 minutes; and going north the average was 71 hours 3 minutes this year, against 72 hours 53 minutes last year—a gain of 1 hour 50 minutes. And on most of the other great through-mail routes there is a perceptible improvement, both in speed and regularity, compared with the tables for the preceding year.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

The number of recorded complaints for the past year of missing letters of value was 5,233, of which 2,040 were registered, and 3,193 unregistered. The registered letters contained, as reported, in bonds, drafts, and currency, $105,778 80, and the unregistered $188,301 70. Of the registered, 915 were satisfactorily accounted for, 507 are reported as actually lost, and 618 cases are in the hands of special agents for investigation. During the year 285 persons were arrested for violations of the postal laws and 196 convictions. Of these, 99 have been convicted, 15 have been acquitted, 5 escaped before trial, 2 forfeited bail, prosecution was abandoned in 38 cases, and 196 are awaiting trial.

RAILWAY POST OFFICES.

A tabular statement hereto appended shows that the number of railway post office lines in operation on the 30th June, 1874, was 63, extending over 16,-416 miles of railroad and steamboat routes, an increase of 4 lines and 1,548 miles over the preceding year. The number of clerks employed was 850, at an annual cost of $1,058,900, an increase of 98 clerks and $117,200. Upon 13,271 miles the service is performed daily, upon 3,145 miles twice daily, and upon 31 miles 4 times daily, equivalent in all to 19,509 miles each way daily. Counting all the lines both ways, the aggregate service is 39,143 miles daily.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The total number of letters exchanged during the year with foreign countries was 82,579,045, an increase of 1,119,560 over the number reported for 1873. Of this number 14,665,960 were sent from and 13,626,650 were received in the United States.

Comparing the year 1874 with the year 1873, the rate of increase in the total number of letters exchanged with foreign countries was 4.1 per cent., and the rate of increase in the amount of postages thereon was 1.65 per cent. The increase in the number of letters exchanged with European countries was 1.95 per cent., and the increase of postages thereon amounted to 2.99 per cent.

The total weight of mails exchanged during the year with European countries was 1,295,302 pounds, (over 647 tons,) an increase of 109,906 pounds, (or 55 tons,) compared with the previous year.

The cost of the United States transatlantic mail steam-ship service for the year 1874 was $396,373 81, being an increase of 66 per cent over the cost of the same service for the year 1869. The payments to the several transatlantic lines conveying mails to Europe, received for the sea postages as full compensation for the service, were as follows:

The Hamburg-American Packet Company, for fifty-one trips from New-York to Plymouth, Hamburg, and France	$52,227 05
The North German Lloyd of Bremen, for eighty-seven trips from New-York to Southampton and Bremen, and thirty-three trips from Baltimore to Bremen..	41,488 13
The Inman Line, for four trips from New-York to Queenstown	1,818 70
The White Star Line, for fifty-five trips from New-York to Queenstown	40,709 86
The Liverpool and Great Western, (Williams & Guion Line,) for fifty trips from New-York to Queenstown	58,276 88
The Cunard Line, for twenty-five trips from New-York to Queenstown and Liverpool, and fifty-four trips from Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool	29,521 77
The Eagle Line, for ten trips from New-York to Plymouth, Cherburg, and Hamburg	3,863 22
The Canadian Line, for fifty-two trips to Liverpool	6,731 33
The Red Star Line, for fourteen trips from Philadelphia to Belgium	17 74
Steamers of Funch, Edye & Co., for five trips from New-York to Norway	13 01
American Steam-ship Company, for fifteen trips from Philapelphia to Queenstown..	701 17
Total	$235,373 81

The United States postages on mails conveyed to and from the West Indies, Panama, Central America, Brazil, Mexico, Bermuda, Nova Scotia, New-Granada, Venesuela, and Ecuador amounted to $141,650 53, and the cost of the sea-conveyance thereof was $96,971 11. The United States postages on mails exchanged with Brazil, Japan and China, the Sandwich Islands, New-Zealand and Australia, by means of the subsidized lines of direct mail steamers, amounted to $53,550 88. The total cost of the United States ocean mail since the expiration of the contracts a new arrangement, proposed by my predecessor and accepted by the steam-ship companies, has been put into successful and satisfactory operation. Under this arrangement, which went into operation Jan. 1, 1874, the European mails are dispatched from New-York on four days of the week, viz., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the several companies furnishing, in time for the publication thereof by this department, prior to the 1st of each month, a schedule of the sailings of their steamers for the month, and also from time to time, when called upon therefor, the necessary data from the logs and general records of the steamers to enable the department to select and designate the vessels which shall carry the mails for the ensuing month.

The advantages sought and secured by this arrangement are more frequent service and greater rapidity of mail communication with Europe without additional cost; and it would seem evident that the competition incited by the monthly selection by the department of the best and fastest steamers, and the constant control and surveillance of the service which the arrangement secures to the department must result beneficially.

The contract for the additional monthly mail-service between San Francisco and Japan and China authorized by the act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, was, after advertisements, in accordance with the requirements of that act, awarded to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company of New-York, at an annual compensation of $500,000. The company failing, however, to commence the additional service contracted for in such steam-ships, and at the time prescribed, both by the act of Congress cited above and the terms of their contract, when this department was notified, in the month of July, 1874, nine months after the stipulated time, of the completion of two steamers built and designed for the service, it was deemed necessary to submit to the Attorney General, for his opinion, the question of the company's right to have the new steamers inspected, and, if approved, accepted for the service under their contract. The Attorney General's decision, upon a full consideration of the case presented to him, having been to the effect that the contract with this company had not lapsed, but was in force, notwithstanding the failure to commence the service with the steamers and at the time provided, the steamers City of Peking and City of Tokio were inspected, provided by the act of Congress of June 1, 1872, and, upon the favorable report of the Secretary of the Navy, were accepted by this department for service under the contract with said company, with the understanding, however, that, as no appropriation was made by Congress at the last session for the additional monthly service contracted for, no payment could be made therefor until Congress should further legislate upon the subject.

A postal convention has been concluded with New South Wales, establishing an exchange of correspondence with that colony by means of the direct line of colonial mail-packets plying between San Francisco and New South Wales.

An exchange of postal cards with Switzerland has been established, on the basis of a prepaid postage of two cents in full to destination in either country.

The negotiations for several years pending between this country and France for an amelioration of the postal intercourse between the two countries terminated on the 28th of April, 1874, by the conclusion of a postal convention, establishing a rate of postage of nine cents per half ounce on prepaid letters sent from or unpaid letters received in the United States, and of fifty centimes per ten grams on prepaid letters sent from and unpaid letters received in France. While this convention is not as liberal in its provisions as could be wished, it is the most satisfactory arrangement that could be effected with that Government. This convention went into effect on the 1st of August, 1874.

An additional article to the postal convention of 26th February, 1867, and to the international convention of 10th-29th January, 1870, has been concluded with the Netherlands, establishing a direct exchange of correspondence with that kingdom at reduced postage charges. This additional article was carried into operation on the 1st of October, 1874.

Additional articles of agreement have been concluded with Denmark, modifying certain provisions of the postal convention with that country for the regulation of postal intercourse with that kingdom, and of the detailed regulations and forms for the execution thereof. These additional articles will be carried into operation on the 1st of January, 1875.

The postal convention mentioned in the last annual report as having been formally agreed upon and executed with Japan was ratified on the 18th of April, 1874; and the Government of Japan having given the requisite notice to the police vessels under article 21 of the convention, an order was issued by this department for the discontinuance of the United States postal agencies at Kanagawa, (Yokohama,) Nagasaki, Hiogo, and Hakodadi, (Japan,) from Jan. 1, 1875, the date upon which the said convention will go into effect.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONGRESS.

The United States having been invited to take part in the international postal congress appointed to assemble at Berne, in Switzerland, on the 15th of September last, Mr. Blackfan, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, was selected as the representative of this department. His acknowledged ability and thorough acquaintance with the foreign and domestic mail service of the country seemed to render his selection an eminently proper one. Mr. Rambusch, of the Office of Foreign Mails, was appointed to accompany him as an assistant. They reached Berne on the 15th of September. The congress had adjourned to the 21st of that month, and on that day, after a few remarks from the President of the congress, (M. Borel, Postmaster General of Switzerland,) complimentary to the position of the United States on the question of postal reform, the gentlemen above named took their seats. Two sessions only had been held before their arrival. On the 7th of October an international convention was agreed upon and signed by the delegates from all the countries represented, with the exception of France, whose representative decided to defer his signature until the approval of the National Assembly could be obtained. It is generally believed that France will eventually give her adherence to the convention, and should she do so, all of Europe, Egypt, Asiatic Turkey, and the United States will be included in the proposed postal union. The convention will, of course, have to be ratified according to the laws and usages of each country participating in it before its provisions can acquire the force of treaty obligations. If so ratified, it is proposed that it shall go into effect on the 1st of July, 1875. The provisions of the convention are too numerous to be stated in detail in this report; those of primary importance are:

The uniform letter rate of six cents may be established to all countries included in the postal union, which will greatly reduce the existing rates to all countries except Great Britain and Germany.

The total abolition of accounts for international correspondence. This will not only save the expenses incident to keeping such accounts, but it will add largely to our postal revenues, as we shall retain the large excess of foreign postage which is annually collected in the United States, and, under existing arrangements, accounted for and paid quarterly to the respective foreign offices.

The countries forming the union are to constitute a single postal territory for the exchange of correspondence between their Post Offices.

The relations of the countries of the union to countries outside of it are to be regulated by such special conventions as exist or may be concluded between them; and the rates of transport outside the limits of the union are to be settled by those conventions and added to the postage of the union.

The provisions of the convention are not to effect any alteration in the domestic postal legislation of any country, nor to restrict the right of the contracting parties to maintain and conclude treaties or to establish more restricted unions with the view of improvement of postal relations.

There is to be organized a central office, under the name of the International Bureau of the General Postal Union, which is to act under the supervision of the postal administration designated by the congress, and the expenses of which are to be paid by the contracting countries. The liberty of transit through the entire territory of the postal union, and the right to send in transit through the intermediary countries, are guaranteed, as well for correspondence inclosed as in open mails, the sending-office to pay the transit country two francs per kilogram for distances under 750 kilometers, and four francs for longer distances. These rates, however, are not to apply to the transit across the territory of the United States between New-York and San Francisco.

The convention, when ratified, is to continue in force for three years, and may be prolonged beyond that period; but any country may withdraw from the union on giving notice one year in advance.

It is believed that all essential points affecting the interests of this department have been guarded in the convention, among which may be mentioned the right to collect our postage by our domestic standard of weight, the elevation of the single weight for printed matter to two ounces, and the right to allow newspapers to go at a single rate, provided they do not exceed the weight of four ounces.

It is not deemed proper to make any recommendation at this time in reference to the ratification of the convention by this country. Mr. Blackfan was authorized to affix his signature to it, on the part of the United States, subject to the approval of the President and the Postmaster General. It is expected that he will return soon after, if not before, the opening of the approaching session of Congress, when such action will be taken in regard to the convention as the interests of the Government and the department may render necessary. Instructions were given to Mr. Blackfan to take advantage of his presence at Berne to visit the principal post departments, after the adjournment of the Congress, and to examine into the improvements in postal arrangements, and facilities which might be found in foreign systems, with a view of introducing into our service such of them as might be advantageously put into operation here. This will necessarily delay his return, but not, it is believed, beyond the time above mentioned.

APPOINTMENTS.

The report of the appointment office shows the following:

Number of post-offices established during the year	2,218
Number discontinued	1,968
Increase	1,050
Number in operation on June 30, 1873	33,244
Number in operation June 30, 1874	34,294
Number filled by appointments of the President	1,408
Number filled by appointments of the Postmaster-General	32,886

Appointments were made during the year:

On resignations	5,354
On removals	907
On changes of names and sites	477
On deaths of Postmasters	368
On establishment of new Post Offices	2,318
Total appointments	9,424
Number of cases acted on during the year	10,892

The number and aggregate compensation of special agents, route-agents, mail-route messengers, railway post office clerks, and local agents in service during the year ended June 30, 1874, were—

54 special agents	$165,478 63
850 railway post-office clerks	1,058,400 00
936 route agents	896,680 00
911 mail-route messengers	136,540 00
124 local agents	94,710 00
2,175 Total	$2,351,808 63

FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM.

Under the act of March 3, 1875, making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ended June 30, 1874, and providing for the employment of letter-carriers for the free delivery of mail-matter "at every place containing a population of not less than twenty thousand within the delivery of its Post-Office," the free-delivery system was established at thirty-nine offices. The service was also largely extended in several of the principal cities. In and adjacent to Boston, thirteen Post-Offices, including three free-delivery offices, namely, Cambridge, Cambridgeport, and Charlestown, were discontinued, and twelve branch offices established, and placed under the control of the Postmaster of Boston, and within the delivery of that office. The number of carriers was increased fifty-one, and the free-delivery system extended over the several localities formerly supplied by the discontinued offices. Five branch offices were established in Chicago and placed under the control of that office, and the service extended by the addition of thirty-three carriers, to meet the growth of the city and the increased demands on the service. The post-offices of Williamsburg (a free-delivery office) and Greenpoint, within the City of Brooklyn, were discontinued, and three branch offices established and made a part of the postal system of that city. Twenty carriers were added to the force, and the delivery by carriers extended over the localities formerly supplied by the discontinued offices.

Sixty-four carriers were added to the force in New-York, and thirty in Philadelphia. At the latter office twelve one-horse wagons were allowed to convey the carriers from the office to their routes and return.

Experience has confirmed the wisdom of the policy of discontinuing the smaller offices in and adjacent to large cities, and substituting branch offices and placing them under the control of the principal office. This policy of consolidating deliveries into postal centres, and distributing the carriers between the main office and its branches, shortens the routes and expedites the deliveries and collections, and insures a more harmonious service than could be secured by several independent offices within the same territory.

The general results of the service at the eighty-seven offices, notwithstanding the large number of new offices and the unfavorable necessarily incident to the introduction of the system, show a gratifying increase over the preceding year.

The aggregate results were as follows:

Number of offices	87
Number of letter-carriers	2,049
Mail letters delivered	166,020,377
Mail postal cards delivered	11,000,809
Local letters delivered	45,179,295
Local postal cards delivered	8,933,106
Newspapers delivered	56,468,582
Letters collected	177,898,474
Postal cards collected	16,288,325
Newspapers collected	11,862,863
Whole number of pieces handled	503,386,397
Amount paid carriers, including incidentals	$1,802,696 41
Average cost per piece	3.58 mills.
Amount of postage on local matter	$1,611,481 66

Showing the following increase, compared with last year:

Offices	39
Letter-carriers	550
Mail letters delivered	25,061,483
Mail postal cards delivered	11,000,800
Local letters delivered	6,339,246
Local postal cards delivered	8,958,106
Newspapers delivered	13,077,917
Letters collected	40,832,775
Postal cards collected	16,288,325
Newspapers collected	8,002,063
Whole number of pieces handled	128,470,733
Amount paid carriers, including incidentals	$380,200 93
Postage on local matter	$499,230 45
Per centum of increase of receipts on local postage	44.8
Per centum of increase in cost of service	26.7

The following table shows the number of employes in the Post Office Department, also the number of Postmasters, contractors, clerks in post offices, route agents, railway post office clerks, and other officers in service on the 30th June, 1873, and the 30th June, 1874, respectively:

Departmental officers and employes:	1873.	1874.
Postmaster General	1	1
Assistant Postmasters General	3	3
Superintendent of Foreign Mails	1	1
Superintendent of Money-order System	1	1
Chief Clerk to the Postmaster General	1	1
Chief of Division of Dead Letters	1	1
Chief of Division of Inspection	--	1
Topographer for the department	--	1
Chief Clerks of bureaus	4	5
Disbursing officer and sup't of building	1	1
Clerks, laborers, watchmen, &c	342	348
Total	354	364
Other officers and agents:		
Postmasters	1873.	1874.
Contractors	33,244	34,294
Clerks in post offices	5,030	6,232
Letter-carriers	4,025	4,228
Route agents	1,499	2,049
Railway post office clerks	862	936
Mail-route messengers	752	850
Local agents	171	211
Special agents	63	74
Total in service	47,010	49,000

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

Since the publication of the last annual report of the Postmaster General, at which time there were 3,069 money-order post offices in operation, 346 new offices have been established and 11 discontinued, making the present number 3,404. Of the additional offices, 15 were opened at sub-post offices or stations in large cities.

The number of domestic money orders issued during the year was 4,420,632, the aggregate value of which was	$74,424,854 71
The number of such orders paid was 4,416,114, amounting in value to	$73,736,435 01
To which is to be added the amount of orders repaid to the remitters	473,721 24
Total of payments	74,210,156 25
Excess of issues over payments	$214,698 46

The fees received by postmasters for the issue of domestic money orders amounted to $461,382 30. A gain of $16,903,638 02, or 29.4 per cent., in the amount of orders issued, of $16,441,-422 74, or 28.7 per cent., in the amount of orders paid, and $106,780 05, or 30.11 per cent., in the amount of fees received, is shown by these figures over the transactions of the previous year, as against a like gain in the business of 1873 over that of 1872 of 18.55 per cent. in issues, 18.33 per cent. in payments, and 21 per cent. in fees. During the last fiscal year the average amount of the money-orders issued was $16 83½, a decrease of 30½ cents since 1873.

The revenue account of the domestic money order system as adjusted and reported by the Auditor, is as follows: Receipts, $468,838 54; expenditures, $357,040 42; excess of receipts over expenditures, $105,198 12.

This amount of revenue is greater by $36,614 12 than that of the previous year, an increase of 53.4 per cent. Surplus funds to the amount of $54,533.-147 44, derived from the issue of money-orders at the smaller Post Offices, were deposited by them at the larger offices designated as their depositories. The Postmaster at New-York, N. Y., has paid drafts to the amount of $6,034,775 of Postmasters to whom credits with him were from time to time allowed on account of the excess of their payments over their issues of money-orders.

It was alleged that out of the whole number of orders paid, to wit, 4,416,114, the payment of seventy-four was improperly by reason of the forgery of the signature of the payee or indorsee, or by other unlawful or improper means, being at the rate of one erroneous payment in 59,677 payments.

The number of orders issued in this country on Switzerland during the last year was 2,781, amounting to $72,927 28, and the number from that country paid here was 793, amounting to $21,292 16, showing, in comparison with the previous year's business, a decrease of $6,026 65, or 7.7 per cent., in the issues, and an increase of $4,419 58, or 26.4 per cent., in the payments. The fees received amounted to $2,046 30, and the expenses to $633 50. From the accompanying statement of the Auditor it appears that after the payment of all balances due Switzerland on the exchange of money-orders during the year, a net revenue of $361 43 accrued to the United States. The number of orders issued in this country on the United Kingdom during the last year was 77,351, amounting to $1,491,290 31, and the number from that country paid here was 15,929, amounting to $303,773 66, showing, in comparison with the business of the previous year, an increase of $126,543 98, or 4.5 per cent., in the issues, and $68,686 05, or 41.93

[illegible] on the northern end a large [illegible] feet high, facing on Thirty-fourth street. The basement is used as a lecture-room and for Sunday-school purposes. In interior arrangement the church is specially attractive. The auditorium is handsomely finished, with groined arches, ribs, and corbels, and is entirely free from the ponderous columns which in so many instances interfere with the view, and detract from the acoustic properties of Metropolitan churches. The tracery and stained glass of the windows are models of neatness and elegance. On either side and over the vestibule are self-supporting galleries, and to the rear of the pulpit is an elaborately-finished apse. The seating capacity is about 1,000. The interior is finished in walnut in a most substantial manner, and the whole gives evidence of durability and good taste without undue elaboration. The cost of the building was $102,000, and of the building and land together, upward of $140,000. The architects were Messrs. D. & J. Jardine, of No. 1,267 Broadway.

Two years ago, the Fourth Avenue Church, having for many years occupied a section of the City on the west side as a mission field, erected a mission chapel, conveniently subdivided into school-rooms, at a cost of about $20,000, all of which was paid before the edifice was dedicated to its appropriate work. Under a lay missionary, the teachers, drawn from the church, are actively and successfully at work, all being under the superintendency of Mr. James Robertson. The church also supports its own poor, a work which few other societies have undertaken, and which entails a considerable annual expenditure upon its members. In addition to this the outside poor, who are not embraced within the bounds of the society, are cared for in a series of collections, taken up at stated periods.

The present membership of the church is 350, and of the Sunday-school nearly or quite 400.

REV. JOHN THOMSON, D. D.

Rev. John Thomson was born in 1819, in the parish of St. Andrews, in the County of Fife, the seat of the oldest university in Scotland. He was educated at this institution and at St. Mary's College, now presided over by Rev. Principal Tulloch. Immediately on his ordination he was settled as Pastor of St. James' Church, Alerwick, in the County of Northumberland, England. After four years of service in this field, he was commissioned to the charge of St. David's Church, at St. John, New-Brunswick, where he officiated during the years 1848-49. In 1850 he received a call to New-York, which was declined. He was called a second time in 1851, and accepted. Both of the invitations were from his present church, which he has since continued to serve for nearly a quarter of a century with zeal and fidelity. It is much to be regretted that the present state of the reverend gentleman's health, as well as domestic reasons, render his resignation, within a short period, probable. Should he determine upon such a course, it would be against the wish of his entire congregation, between whom and their Pastor a mutual friendship of the strongest character has long existed. Up to the union of the Old and New Schools in 1871, Dr. Thomson stood next in seniority to Rev. Gardner Spring in the Presbytery of New-York. With the consummation of the union, however, three other clergymen, Rev. Drs. Adams, Burchard, and McElroy, were elevated to the front rank. Dr. Thomson is still the oldest minister of the Old School in this City.

SERMON YESTERDAY MORNING BY DR. THOMSON.

"He looketh upon men; and if any say I have sinned and perverted that which was right, and it profited me not; he will deliver his soul from going into the pit, and his life shall see the light."—Job, xxxiii., 27-28.

The position of the Book of Job is a unique one among the books of Holy Scripture. We read in the New Testament that the gospel was preached unto Abraham, and, again, that Abraham desired to see Messiah's day, and that he saw it and was glad; but we have no book of Abraham, so called. The object of the Book of Job is also unique. Other books bring out the dealings of God with nations—delineating their sins, defections, and punishments—but this book presents us with one man as being dealt with by God, describes his wealth and prosperity, and eminent righteousness, and the severe trials with which he was visited, and then completes the story by recording the interposition of God on his behalf, and his triumphant vindication. Then, this man so prosperous and upright, and so severely tried, and, in the end, so abundantly rewarded, did not belong to Abraham's line, nor did he live to have any share in the covenant blessings upon which Abraham and his posterity entered. Yet is he made apparently the prototype of those other sheep which Jesus has from beyond the bounds of Abraham's fold, and whom Jesus introduces into his intercessory prayer in these words: "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold; them also I must bring." As the gospel was preached unto Abraham, and as so blessed of God, Abraham became the preacher of God's righteousness in his generation, and to his generations after him, so the gospel is preached unto Job. To Abraham as the father of the faithful—to Job as, although not of Abraham's lineage, yet of a brother in the faith of Abraham as to the covenant of grace—a brother in the Lord before him. To both God's uniform plan of salvation by substitution and atonement is revealed, and to both, even as to every one that receives the same in faith and with all meekness, it brought peace and comfort, and enabled them with the apostles of an after age, to glory in tribulation, and to glorify God even in the fires that God in His wisdom permitted to be kindled around them. The words to which your attention is directed are from the address of Elihu. A young man and a stranger among the friends of the afflicted patriarch, Elihu is silent while the controversy between Job and his friends progresses. He hears what Job has to say on the one hand and what Job's friends have to say on the other. He finds no reason to be satisfied with the arguments of either. He considers Job to be wrong in so vehemently upholding his own righteousness and charging severity upon God's administration. He considers Job's friends to be wrong, when although holding on firmly to the absolute righteousness of God, they charged home upon Job, as evidenced by the trials that were heaped upon him, a great accumulation of guilt. Both parties, however, seem to have been agreed as to this point, viz., that all affliction takes rise in the punitive justice of God, and that it therefore is, in every case, an expression of God's anger against personal sin. The friends are unable to reconcile the fact of Job's sufferings with his being upright and perfect, and in their eagerness to uphold the righteousness of God, they are bent upon having Job convicted of some great peculiar sin. Job himself, in the manly consciousness of his integrity, cannot reconcile the facts of his sufferings with the righteousness of God, and insists, therefore, in his own vindication, even almost to impugning the righteousness of God. Thus are the two parties placed and conditioned when Elihu rises to speak. Job and his friends are further apart from one another than they were when the controversy began. Human wisdom and knowledge have failed to throw light upon the question agitated between them. While, as in most controversies, the worst of natural passions were awakened, and, in spite of all that man's wisdom and knowledge and experience could effect, each stood in the end all the more firm and defiant on his own chosen ground.

Thus they are when Elihu rises—a young man and modest in the midst of his seniors—unwilling to interrupt them in their harangues, yet displeased at the pitiful arguments they severally and with such vehemence advanced, and "against Job also was his wrath kindled." And no wonder; for while Job seems, equally with his friends, intent on upholding God's righteousness, he cannot but vindicate the uprightness and integrity of his own life; and so, while compelled to listen to the charges made against him by his friends—charges that were at variance with the whole tenor of his life, as was very well known to them—he is driven to the use of language in which he seems to arraign the equity of God's administration. Elihu rises with a message from the Lord on his lips, and modestly but firmly announces both to Job and to his misjudging friends what we, perhaps, in our day, would call a "new dogma." To us it is so simple, and so familiar as a fundamental principle in our Christian economy, that we are sometimes inclined to wonder that there could ever have been good men who were ignorant of it, or godly men who held a different opinion concerning it. The principle is that affliction is not necessarily and always an expression of God's anger; that it is not necessarily a mark of God's displeasure, but rather an evidence of wise and gracious regard—that it is one of God's ways of speaking with effect to men, with the view of winning them away from the pursuit of sinful pleasure and indulgence—of subduing the pride and loftiness of thought that grow so rankly in the life that is outwardly prosperous, and of promoting their highest welfare. It is His purpose, and surely it is a gracious one, to separate between them and all wrong-doing and also all wrong-being, and to show unto them what is right, and what he requires of them, and to establish and confirm them therein. If men will bear the rod and him that hath appointed it, then the result must soon appear in the purging away from them of all their dross, and in the progressive refinement of the pure gold, up even to the purity and perfectness of being in Christ and with Christ forever. Light dawns on Job's mind. He grasps this new dogma. It is a blow aimed at the old belief in which he and his friends were agreed—that affliction is the expression of God's anger. But, risen upon his soul like the morning light conflicting with the darkness, this blessed consolation that affliction is one of God's ways of advancing the soul's highest interests, has to work its way into his being, making room for itself and for many correlated truths within him are the full comfort which it brings is realized. All the while that Elihu speaks Job and his friends are silent. They hear, they receive, they ponder in their hearts what they hear. There is a power at work within them concurrent with the words of God's messenger addressed to them. His words and arguments are weighty and powerful, and commend themselves to the prepared hearts of those eager listeners. God is brought nigh to them. There is no eclipse of the glory that shines with its eternal radiance in the high and lofty place where Jehovah hath His abode—and yet that glory, tempered and attired in robes that awaken no terror in the human breast, is brought near them. That righteousness, inflexible in its perfect holiness, before whose brightness angel faces are all veiled, brought near to them, shining with a softened light, attracts toward itself those hearts on which the perfect day has dawned. He measures out man's needed woes and griefs, not only in wisdom, but in grace, and sends them not in hot displeasure, but on the wings of His own "good will toward men." And this is the intent of that Holy and Righteous One of whom Job had heard with the hearing of the ear, in whom, having heard, Job believed, holding on firmly to all that he had heard of His righteousness, even when it clashed with his own life experiences, and now, having heard further from God's messenger, and with his whole heart enlightened by the Divine Spirit, impressed with the image of God as the All-gracious One, as well as the All-righteous One, he cried, "Now mine eye seeth Thee, wherefore I abhor myself and repent in dust and in ashes."

Let us take now the several clauses of the text and, with humble, earnest minds, examine them. "He looketh upon men"—*i. e.*, God, the holy, righteous God, who sends His word of salvation to men, and His Spirit also, "looketh upon men." Men have forsaken God, the fountain of living waters, but God has not forsaken men. Man have cast God out of their thoughts; but of God it is written both that He looketh and that he thinketh upon them. "The Lord looketh from heaven. He beholdeth all the sons of men." "From the place of His habitation, He looketh upon all the inhabitants of the earth." "He looketh to the ends of the earth, and seeth under the whole heaven." The earth is the Lord's still; though He gave it to the children of men, He gave it without alienating it from Himself, and, although men have opened its gates and allowed a usurper to enter within it, the earth is still the Lord's, and notwithstanding men's mad rebellion and apostasy God will be glorified in it, and in its inhabitants. "He looketh upon men" as if waiting for something from them, which it is their duty and privilege to give Him, and which He has a right to expect at their hands. He who gave them a being and set them on the earth, under a holy, just, and good law; He who cares for them, thinks of them, prepares and plans and disposes for them, has the right to expect that they shall recognize Him, care for Him, think of Him, glorify Him, serve Him with all-loving wholehearted affection, and with all-loving and ready obedience. He looks for this because He has the right to look for it. Such is His love that He even waits for it, and oh with what wondrous patience and long-suffering. He is sore displeased with being—among men whom He created, whom He preserves, upon whom He lavishes day by day and night by night the proofs of His paternal interest and care—an unknown God, a disliked, a forgotten God. "He looketh upon men." How near God are these. Infinitely great, yet how condescending. Treated so ill, and yet how wondrous in his patience and long suffering. How near. He looketh upon men, upon us, therefore, and nothing can hide us from Him. No child so young and tender and dependent as to be beneath God's regard, and none so old and matured in wisdom and experience as to be beyond it. Over the threshold of every life, whatever its conditions and circumstances be, there is written, although seldom read, "Thou God seest me;" and not our outward life alone but our inner life, even to our very thoughts and volitions, and to the very imaginations of our thoughts, for "Hell and destruction are before him. How much more the hearts of the children of men." Brethren, this is an awful thought; but what makes it so? Were God and we in full and cordial sympathy it would be the most joy-inspiring thought that heart could entertain. Were we righteous in His righteousness, oh the pleasure we would seek and find in His unbroken fellowship. But sin makes the bare thought of God's continued supervision an awful thought. "If we say that we have no sin we deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us;" and it is our sins—aye, our sins in thought, word, and deed—"that have separated between us and our God." Are you prepared to cry now unto Him, O Lord, give us a realizing, firm, and abiding faith in this word, "He looketh upon men." "Thou God seest me." Ah, this is an awful petition if granted, and still more awful if not granted.

"He looketh upon men, and if any say." Evidently He looketh upon man in the attitude of a patient, eager listener, thirsting to catch some special sound. Manifold are the sounds that greet God's holy ear from amid the habitations of men—sounds of rebellion and profanity, and carnal desire and bitter hate. God hears them all; and sounds of formality and flattery too, beside—all heard. But God looks patiently, expecting another and a different sound to break the wild monotony; not the far-reaching bleat of the ninety and nine that are well folded, but the trembling bleat of the poor, silly wanderer, as it stands amid the wilderness, with eyes distended, with panting sides, looking it knows not where, nor at what, lost, helpless, undone. A rare sound this. Sinning is rife, not rare; but this sound God looks upon men to hear is the sound of repentance, and that sound is a rare one—the sound of a human soul taking God's view of sin, and coming near to God to speak about it. God looking upon men, expecting to hear this sound, ready to hear it, longing to hear it that He may answer in sounds of precious grace and life; the harp that struck by the eternal Spirit's hand, gives forth that sound so sweetly: "If any say I have sinned, and perverted that which was right, and it profited me not." This is the rare sound that the God of all grace looks to hear from the human soul, and such a sound can only issue from the harp that has been struck by the fingers of God. It is no lip utterance, dropped on the wings of the passing breeze, but the heart's unbosoming itself under the power of the spirit before the Lord, acknowledging with sorrow deep and unfeigned its habitual transgression of authoritative law, its habitual perversion of absolute right, and its gain thereby an absolute and irreparable loss. God has spoken many weighty words to men about sin: "Sin is the transgression of the Lord." "The soul that sinneth shall die." "The wages of sin is death." Any word like this might well have moved the sinner to consideration, were he not deaf and blind, and unwilling to give heed to what the Lord saith to him. Even when the Father commends the love of His son, and in that the depths of His own infinite love toward sinners, it is always with reference to sin. Now, if any say, "I have sinned, I have perverted that which was right, and it profited me not," such language shows the man thinking over what God has said—considering it—doing homage to the law that he has broken, recognizing God as the one whom of all others he has deeply wronged—trying himself, judging himself, and, finally, condemning himself. "Against Thee, Thee only, have I sinned and done evil in Thy sight." "I have sinned, I have perverted that which was right, and it profited me not." There is here, first, the recognition of the law as the expression of the supreme will—binding upon all—the law to which I owe all the obedience that my nature, as God gave it being, can render. This law I have broken; for "I have sinned." And there is, second, the recognition of the law as searching, spiritual and right in each one of all its demands. In sinning, therefore, I have despised the supreme authority of God, my Creator, and wantonly trampled it under foot. But I have done more; "I have perverted that which is right," which is not only the expression of God's supreme authority, but the expression also of God's moral perfections, and which rises as naturally out of the love of God, who is Love, as does the plan of salvation for the sinner through the death of His substitute, on whom His iniquities have been made to meet. Think, O heart; think now of what God has said to you about sin; think now of the wrong it does to the greatest, wisest, best of beings; thing of the grief it causes Him; think of the dark wall of separation it hath built up between Him and you. His creatures; think now of its sad ravages among men whom God created after His own image; look over this whole world of ours as it rose in its fair proportions from under the Creator's plastic hand, and think what it has become under the usurpation of sin—this fair, great orb that God made the receptacle of life. What has sin made it? A charnel-house—a great city of dying and of dead. Think, men and women, and ye children whose peers in age already fill up more than half our known and unknown graves. Think that but for sin we had never known a grave at all, nor ever set up a broken shaft, too often the memorial of an unfinished life; or simple headstone in the cemetery or grand mausoleum. Think but for sin we had never called a child an orphan, nor a wife a widow. Think but for sin no cloud had ever thrown the black shadow over our domestic joys, nor had our eyes even known tears, nor our cheek the blush of shame, nor our heart weariness nor bitterness, nor would our ears have ever caught the hoarse utterances of human passion, or revelry, or wild revenge, nor would our life have ever known the least terrible wrench of soul from body. Oh, think of what God says about sin as it affects him, and look in, and look out, and all around, and think of sin's operations as they affect you and our whole race—and while it had assuredly been better that we had never sinned and never forsaken God at all, surely the best thing you can do now is, considering all that God has told you about sin, and about His great and finished salvation, go to now and speak with God about it. That you have sinned and that you have perverted that which was right, and that it hath not profited you. You thought it would; you expected that it should have profited you, been of advantage to you, enriched you, furthered your happiness. How could it, the most monstrous and unnatural thing the universe knows; unnatural, for it is dead against the character and perfections of God, who is holy, just, and good, and unnatural even as it respects you; for as God made man after His own image, in knowledge, righteousness, and true holiness, your nature as it came from God partook of these same perfections. How then can happiness be expected from that which runs counter both to God's nature and to yours as God formed it? But if now God has enabled you to apprehend the righteousness of the law which He gave as being most suitable to your nature, and most fully adapted to maintain and promote your highest happiness. If He hath opened your eyes to see the depths of your wickedness in trampling on His authority and perverting that which is founded on His own moral excellences, and also the unsatisfied, dejected, comfortless, empty, and undone and helpless condition in which this your career of apostasy and disobedience has left you—now, I say, if God has shown you this while it is yet day, and while there is yet hope of deliverance, then hear Him, as in your very affliction He speaks to you. Hear Him as He says: "Now return unto me and I will return unto you." "Hear me, and your souls shall live." "Come and let us reason together." God is an on-looker here and a listener waiting to hear. If any shall say, "I have sinned, I have perverted that which was right and it profited me not"—shall He hear it even from one? But what may one who saith this from his heart expect at the hands of Him who is holy and just and good? Hear the one now before God. He has not one good word to say of himself. "I have sinned, I have perverted that which was right, and after all I am and I have nothing," and that is all spoken to God. The speaker makes full and very humbling confession, both of his sin and of his desert at God's hands, and so gives himself over into God's hands. On his own confession what does he deserve? Evidently the pit, the prison, death. That is undoubtedly his desert, but it is not his sentence. What, "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" Yes; even when He shall deal with this self-accusing, self-judging, and self-condemning sinner in a gracious way. When He shall meet his penitential confession with the assurance of deliverance, it shall be in a righteous way. "He will deliver his soul from going down to the pit, and his life shall see the light"—a foreshadowing here of the coming revelation in which God shall be seen, "the just God and the Savior." God's way may seem dark, but it is nevertheless sure. "Deliver from going down to the pit, for I have found a ransom." A ransom there must be, else there is nothing for the sinner but the pit and death. But God admits a ransom and God has found a ransom. I know not that the patriarchal mind, even with this budding and bursting forth of the truth, could rise to the full significance of the admitted and provided ransom, or anticipate the sacrifice of which the death accomplished at Jerusalem was the consummation, but it surely redounds to the praise of the Lord that we, at this far-off day, can stand before the Son of Man and hear Him saying, "The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many;" or hear the testimony of His Apostle to the effect that "Christ hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that He might bring us to God." and that on the ground of this ransom price having been paid, God stands ready to receive and to welcome the very chief of sinners to His favor and presence, and to all the immunities of His house and kingdom, knowing that 4,000 years back in man's history, this very truth budded forth and blossomed to the comfort and encouragement of those that sought after God. In the confessions and tears of a true repentance there is no merit to obtain this deliverance from death unto life; no, not even the tears of Jesus can wash away sin. His tears were precious, but remission of sin comes alone by blood. Ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, such as silver and gold, but with the precious blood of Christ. Redeemed by such a ransom price, the penitent is delivered from going down to the pit, and his life, the life to which he is raised, is pure and everlasting—a resurrection life, a life that death can never touch any more, and that can never be separated from the love of Christ.

This, then, is the end to which it is God's will that they upon whom He sends affliction should rise. Affliction is one of the beds upon which God lays His people down, and on which He invites them to consider well all that He has said about sin and about the Savior and His great salvation. God looks upon men to see whether they will understand and seek after and learn of Him. Think, then, afflicted ones, God looks upon you, God listens to you, God will not be mocked by dead and barren sounds. Think as to your past life as in the sight of the heart-searching and rein-trying God. Are not the words of the text applicable to you? "I have sinned, I have perverted that which was right, and it profited me not," the three great divisions of an unfruitful and unsanctified life. If it be so, though very humbling, make this confession now, and while thou art speaking, God will say, I have put away thy sin. Thy life shall see the light. Amen.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 94c.; No. 2 do., 92⅛c. cash; 92⅞c. for December; 93⅞c. for January; No. 3 do., 85½c.; Rejected, 81c. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 79c. cash; 73⅝c. all the year; 72c. May; new No. 2 Mixed, 72½c.; new Rejected, 65c.@65½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 53½c. cash or all the year; Rejected, 49½c.@49¾c. Rye in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 94c.@94½c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring $1 21 cash or December; No. 3 do., $1 06@$1 07. Whisky steady at 97½c. Pork unsettled and irregular, closing at medium prices—$20@$20 50, cash; $21, February. Lard steady at $13 65, cash; $14, February. Bulk-meats in fair demand and firm, at about ⅛c. decline from yesterday's quotations. On the call in the board this afternoon, Wheat closed at 94c., January; Corn, 74c., all the year. Provisions steady and unchanged. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 109,000 bushels Corn, 59,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, 22,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—Flour active and firm; low grades ranging from $4@$5, including Superfine and Extra Winter. Wheat dull and easier; No. 1 Red Winter at $1 08½@$1 09. Corn dull and drooping; New Mixed, 67c.@70c., according to location. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 56c. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 35@$1 40. Rye dull at $1. Whisky firm at $1. Pork irregular for spot, steady for futures; $19 75, cash; $20 12½, all the year; $21, February. Dry-salted meats in improved demand; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c; Clear Sides, 10½c. Green Hams higher at 10½c.; Sweet Pickled Shoulders, 10 to 12 lbs. average, 8c., last half December; Sweet Pickled Hams, 11¼c., December, at Quincy. Bacon—None out of smoke. Lard nominally 13¼c.@13⅜c., cash; 13½c., January; 13¾c., February. Live Hogs active; mixed lots, $6 50@6 75; packing, $7@$7 30. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,500 Hogs. Shipments—10,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—Cotton easier; Low Middling, 14c.@14½c. Flour quiet but firm at unchanged prices. Wheat active and higher; strong; Amber Western, $1 18@$1 30; No. 1 Red Western, $1 25@$1 26; No. 2 do., $1 24@$1 25; No. 3 do., $1 17@$1 18; Rejected, $1 12@$1 15; Red Maryland, $1 20@$1 33; Amber Maryland, $1 35@1 38; White do., $1 20@$1 35. Corn quiet but firm: White Southern, 75c.@82c.; Yellow do., 78c.@82c.; New Mixed Western, 80c.@81c. Oats firm; Southern, 62c.@65c; Western Mixed, 62c.@63c.; White do., 64c.@65c. Rye dull at $1@$1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess Pork firm at $21@21 50. Bulk Meats—Jobbing lots Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib, 13¼c.@13¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard firm; Refined, 15c. Western Butter quiet; Choice, 33c.@35c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 02.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Flour in improved demand; Superfine, $3 87½@$4; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $5 75@$6 25; high grades, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 22@$1 24; Amber, $1 25@$1 28. Rye, 98c. Corn firm; old Yellow, 94c.@95c.; new do., 85c.@86c.; new Mixed, 85c. Oats firm; White, 66c.@67c. Clover-seed, 8½c.@9½c. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, $21@$22. Lard, 14c.@14½c. Whisky, $1 02. Petroleum steady; Refined, 10¾c.; Crude, in bbls., 8¼c.; in bulk, 5c.@5¼c. Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 42c.@43c.; Prime Western, 35c @36c.; Choice Western Rolls, 33c.@35c. Cheese steady; Fancy New-York and Fine Western, 15¾c.@16¼c.; Prime New-York, 14¼c.@15½c.; Prime Western, 14c.@15¼c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, 33c.@34c.; Western, 31c.@32c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, 95½c.; No. 2, 92¼c.; December, 92¼c.; January, 93¼c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, cash, 54c. Corn easier and lower; No. 2 mixed in store, 75c. Rye easier and lower; No. 1, $1 03. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, cash, $1 25; January, $1 28. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork, $21, cash; $21 25, February. Dry-salted Meats firm; Middles, 11c.; Long Cut Hams, 11¼c.@12c., boxed. Hams in pickle, 11¾c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c., loose. Lard steady at 13½c.@14c. Receipts—7,500 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat; shipments, 13,000 bbls. Flour.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; Red, $1 08@$1 10. Corn steady at 70c.@72c. Oats steady at 55c.@60c. Rye steady at $1 08. Barley quiet but firm at unchanged prices. Butter easier but not quotably lower. Pork quiet but firm at $20 50. Lard firm; Steam, 13½c.; Kettle, 14¼c. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10¾c., all loose and partly cured. Bacon firm and scarce; jobbing lots Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Green Meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c.; Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Hams, 10⅞c.@11c. Whisky firm and higher at 98c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 28.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 18; Amber Michigan, $1 10½@$1 11; January, $1 14; No. 1 Red, $1 12½; No. 2 Red, $1 10; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 11½. Corn steady; High Mixed, 78c.; do., New, 73c., cash and November; December, 71¾c.; May, 77c.; New Low Mixed, 70½c.@71c.; seller first half of December, 70c. Oats dull and nominal. Freights firm; to Buffalo, asking, 6c.@7c.; to Oswego, 12c.@13c. Clover-seed, $5 60. Dressed Hogs, $8 15. Receipts—9,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Flour steady; sales, 2,500 bbls. Wheat firm; sales, 13,000 bushels. No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 20, afloat; two car loads Extra White Michigan at $1 40. Corn steady; sales, 2,800 bushels new high Mixed at 90c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal, 37c. for Bolted and 36c. for Unbolted ₱ ton. Shorts, $21. Shipstuffs, $24. Middlings, $28 per ton. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 38c.; to Albany, 34c. Lake receipts—122,000 bushels Wheat. Canal Shipments—11,600 bushels Wheat.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—Flour steady at $3@$6. Wheat steady at $1@$1 10. Corn steady; in ear 58c@60c.; new Shelled, 66c.@67c.; old, 71c.@73c., in elevator. Oats steady at 54c.@56c., in elevator. Rye, 90c.@95c. Barley, $1 20@$1 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 10¼c.@10½c. Green Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.; Hogs, $6 75@$7 10; Receipts—9,000 Hogs. Shipments—2,400 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 28.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 70c.@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 60c.@65c. Rye firm at 94c. Pork quiet at $21 50. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c., ten days in salt. Lard—Tierce, 14¾c.; Keg, 15½c. Whisky, 98c.

DETROIT, Nov. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1 17; No. 1 white, $1 13; amber Michigan, $1 08. Corn steady; new, 74c. Oats in good demand at 54c.@55c. Dressed Hogs, $8 60. Receipts, 25,000 bushels Wheat; 4,000 bushels Corn; 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments, 5,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 28.—Corn lower; White and Yellow, 90c. Oats weaker at 70c.@71c. Pork dull and drooping at $21. Molasses firmer; no choice on hand; prime to strictly prime, 50c.@50½c. Gold, 111¾. Exchange—Sterling, £5 41; New-York Sight, ⅛ discount.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—Wheat, nothing doing. Rye quiet, and unchanged in price. Corn, New, held at 92c.; Old, scarce. Oats quiet and steady. Barley in fair inquiry; sales 7,500 bushels No. 2, two-rowed State, and 1,500 bushels No. 2, six-rowed State, both on private terms. Malt steady.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 28.—The Flour market is firm at last week's figures. Flour is now coming in direct from the mills at Milwaukee. Deal freights to Liverpool, 68s.; Box Shooks to Cuba, 28c.; the freight market is more hopeful.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 28.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats unchanged. Petroleum firm; standard white, in car lots, 8¾c.; State best 10¼c; small lots 1@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 28.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 32¾. Resin firm at $2 05 for Strained. Crude turpentine steady at $1 60 for hard; $2 60 for yellow-dip; $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28.—The Printing Cloths market was quiet during the past week, and without material change in prices. The sales of the week amounted to 34,500 pieces.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 28.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$5,500	U. S. Coup. 6s, '81, small	120	200	Am. Dist. Tel	40½
50,000	U.S.5-20R.,'65	115⅛	500	Pacific Mail	44½
4,000	B.,C.R.& M.1st	52	500	Erie ....b3.	26⅞
1,000	Un. Pac. L. G.	88⅛	700	do....s3.	26¾
3,000	D.,L.& W.Con.	110	100	do.	26¾
1,000	N. W. Con. Cp. Gold bds.	85½	100	Mich. Cen.	77½
100	Mar. L. & M.	5¼	100	North-west.Pf.b3.	62⅝
100	Quicksilver	35⅛	100	do.	62⅝
1600	Lake Shore	80⅝	100	do....b30.	62½
1100	do....s3.	80¼	400	do.	62¼
200	do.	80⅝	100	Un. Pacific...s5.	35½
50	Panama	115	1000	do....s3.	35½
51	Pittsburg	88⅛	600	do.	35½
900	North-west	45¼	600	do.	35⅝
200	do....s15.	44⅞	50	do....s3.	35¼
350	do....s15.	45	5	N. J. Central	107½
500	do....b3.	45⅛	200	Rock Island	100¾
1800	do.	45¼	40	St. Paul Pref.	58
100	do....b3.	45⅛	100	do.	57⅝
400	do....s3.	45⅛	500	St. Paul	38¼
600	do.	45¼	400	do.	38⅝
900	do.	45⅛	400	do.	38½
900	do.	45	400	do....s3.	38¼
100	do....b3.	45⅛	600	do....b3.	38⅝
100	do....b3.	45¼	800	do.	38½
100	do.	45⅛	100	do....s3.	38⅜
100	do....b60.	45	100	do.	38½
4600	do....b30.	45⅛	100	do.	38⅜
200	do....u r.	45	100	Han. & St. Jo.	25⅞
100	do.	45	100	do.	26
200	do.	45⅛	50	H. & St. Jo. Pref.	35
500	do.	45	300	Tol. & Wab...b3.	30¼
100	do....b3.	45	500	do.	30¼
100	West. Union	81⅛	600	do.	30⅛
100	do.	81	100	do.	30
300	do....b3.	81⅛	300	Ohio & Miss...b3.	32⅞
100	do....s10.	80⅞	100	do....s3.	32¾
200	do.	81	300	do.	32⅞
			100	do....b3.	32¾
			100	St. L. & Kan. Cen.	21

MONDAY, Nov. 30—A. M.

The following are the totals of the weekly bank statement of averages, compared with last week's return, and with that of the corresponding date last year:

	Nov. 28.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 29, 1873.
Loans	$282,285,600	$283,319,300	$247,922,000
Specie	17,329,300	17,380,900	19,968,000
Legal tenders	53,301,900	57,504,400	35,399,000
Deposits	222,767,300	227,352,700	174,407,000
Circulation	24,883,600	24,967,500	27,238,000

Sub-Treasury balances:

Coin	$54,528,254 11	$54,664,609 64	$49,178,566 85
Currency	$49,566,170 15	52,185,568 90	13,240,833 91

The statement of the past week reflects the continued free shipments of currency to the interior, and particularly to the West, in connection with the movements of the grain and provision trades. Our banks could well spare much larger sums for the same purpose, without injuriously affecting their ample reserves, and this not only because the surplus of unemployed funds now in their vaults is so large, and the rate of interest here so unusually low, but also because the money sent away will perform a legitimate function, will assist a sound and wholesome movement of trade, in bringing to market the great staples of the West and South, and will soon return to us in exchange for the manufactured products of the East and the stocks of imported goods which our merchants have for sale. Such a seasonable depletion of our very full supply of money is to be welcomed, inasmuch as it still leaves us more than we have any use for, and the beneficial effect upon the traffic of our railways will be marked and sensible.

The latest reported gross earnings of several of our Western roads are well up to those of last year for the period since Jan. 1, and in some cases show a moderate gain. It is believed, also, that, speaking generally, the net earnings exhibit yet more satisfactory results, the working expenses having, in the main, been considerably reduced in pursuance of the economical policy which has now prevailed for many months. The following are a few examples selected at random:

EARNINGS INCLUDING JAN. 1 TO LATEST DATE.

	1874.	1873.
Atlantic & Pac., 3d week Nov.	$4,484,049	$4,462,291
Central Pacific, month of Oct.	11,824,903	11,574,276
C. C. C. & I., month of Oct.	3,455,029	4,161,661
Marietta & Cin., 3d week Nov.	1,847,021	1,937,804
Mich. Central, 1st week Nov.	6,453,051	6,384,567
Ohio & Miss., month of Oct.	3,026,489	3,124,504
Wabash, 3d week Nov	4,639,969	5,236,334
Union Pacific, month of Sept.	7,520,185	7,366,025
Illinois Central, month of Oct.	6,493,302	6,928,594

These comparative figures, for which we are indebted to the *Financial Chronicle*, do not, it is true, furnish matter for much boasting, but they show in several cases, a much better state of things than had been anticipated, or than the enemies of all railway prosperity had hoped and predicted. Wabash, for instance, has been persistently sold in this market on statements of a much larger decrease than is exhibited by the actual returns, and yet, while the falling off in the season's traffic is considerable, the later earnings even begin to show a small gain. The business of the third week of November was $97,611, against $88,434 same week last year.

The total specie shipments from this port for the week have been as follows:

American gold coin	$1,650,000
Gold bars	100,230
Silver bars	404,260
Foreign coins	34,000
Total	$2,188,490
Previously reported	47,422,556
Total since Jan. 1, 1874	$49,611,046

The following shows the imports at the port of New-York, for the week, (ending for Dry Goods Nov. 27, and for General Merchandise Nov. 28,) and for the expired portion of the year:

For the Week.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Dry Goods	$1,230,080	$857,865	$1,283,974
General Merchandise	5,023,612	3,031,216	4,914,778
Total	$6,253,692	$3,889,081	$6,198,752
Previously reported	397,615,395	361,763,825	353,430,040
Total since Jan. 1	$403,869,087	$365,652,906	$359,628,792

The following are the Dry Goods imports included in the above for the same period:

For the Week.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Entered	$1,230,080	$857,865	$1,283,974
Marketed	1,338,567	821,247	1,241,418
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered	130,563,858	109,916,408	101,383,833
Marketed	127,072,369	111,053,899	103,648,231

The Customs receipts and the Gold payments for interest at the New-York Sub-Treasury for the current year have been as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$10,195,291	January	$9,752,201
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,372,644
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,601
June	7,608,006	June	2,104,000
July	8,432,768	July	16,092,143
August	13,827,030	August	4,927,700
September	10,618,700	September	3,654,000
October	10,889,560	October	3,092,015
Nov. 7	1,549,000	Nov. 7	2,554,000
Nov. 14	1,722,700	Nov. 14	1,096,700
Nov. 21	1,669,600	Nov. 21	873,000
Nov. 28	1,434,600	Nov. 28	842,400
Tl since Jan. 1	$107,862,208	Tl since Jan. 1	$63,588,931

Gold has been fairly active under the manipulation of people with whom it is a favorite. The price has advanced with tolerable steadiness all the week, from 111⅜ at the beginning to 112 at the close on Saturday. The party at one time, late in the week, appeared to have made considerable sales to realize their profits, and even on Saturday morning there were signs of some heaviness, with quotations 111½@111⅝. But the news of a large loss of bullion, on that day, by the Bank of England, and the prospect of a rise in the rate of discount, gave them fresh courage, and the price was easily run up to 112 1-16, the highest in the week, with 112 finally bid. The rates for Gold loans were generally slightly in favor of the borrowers, but latterly some loans were made "flat." Time loans have been easy at about ⅛ ₱ cent. bonus for 30 to 60 days' use. The speculation in Gold was materially assisted by the shipments of Specie, which for the week amount to $1,650,000 in American Gold Coin, and about $600,000 in sundry kinds of Bullion.

Sterling exchange has been firm but rather quiet, on the basis of $4 85@$4 85½ for prime sixty day bills, and $4 89¾@$4 90 for sight. The nominal rates of the leading drawers have remained $4 86@$4 90½. The Bank of England has been a moderate loser in its reserve of bullion, but in spite of this fact and the frequent prophecy of an advance, the rate of discount was still unchanged at 5 per cent., with money in open market about ¾ per cent. cheaper. We are positively promised an advance, to take place at the opening of business to-day, and there really seem to be some grounds for expecting such a step; but it is hardly worth while to discuss the probabilities, when the event will so soon be decided. There has been a report of an advance to 6 per cent. in the rate of discount at the Bank of Prussia, and even at the Bank of Frankfort, but it is at all events certain that money is much below that rate in open market at both of those places.

American securities have ruled firm in London and on the continent, and the higher price of gold here has made it somewhat profitable to export several kinds of our Government Bonds. None have of late been imported (except a few percels of 1862s), and thus the cause which produced the chief demand for Exchange and gold has ceased to operate. Unfortunately, however, the supply of Bonds in our own market available for remittance is so scanty that very little change can be made in that manner.

The home demand for the various issues of Government Securities has been active, and at the close the market is higher by about ⅝ ₱ cent. for the leading descriptions. The 1862s show only about ¼ ₱ cent. advance, and the new fives hardly so much. The buying has been steady and from different directions. The rich corporations have taken considerable lots, and so have the solid private investors. In Southern State Bonds the business was very small. On the other hand Railroad Bonds were in eager request and advanced materially. Particular improvement is observable in the bonds of the Union Pacific Road, the first mortgages of which have approached in price the like issues of the Central Pacific, which formerly ruled so much higher. We know of no reason why there should be a gap of 4 ₱ cent between two, bearing the same rate of interest, maturing at the same distant date, and secured in an equal manner.

Investment Stocks have been in fair demand. Express Shares dull and steady. The speculative list has been animated, under the lead of the two "Granger" Stocks, North-western and St. Paul. These latter, as will be seen by the following table, have advanced 2 to 3½ ₱ cent. for the week. Rock Island and Western Union were strong at an improvement of about 1¼ ₱ cent. Erie has been weak and lower. Wabash and Pacific Mail are without change in first and last prices, though they have been buffeted about at different rates within a range of 1 ₱ cent. Lake Shore was much less excited than usual, but very puzzling in its movements. Union Pacific was in the main steady, but somewhat depressed at the close. New-York Central was extremely dull, but is rather better at last.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

		Nov. 29, '73.
Gold	111⅜@⅝@⅞@⅝@⅞@⅝@112	109⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115½@116⅛	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118⅛@118¾	114⅞
Five ₱ cents of 1881	112⅝@113@112¾	109½
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	95⅝@96⅛	92½
Union Pacific 6s	91@92¾	79½
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. River	101¼@½@⅜@⅝	91¾
Erie	28⅜@27¾@28@26½@¾	47
Lake Shore	80⅝@¼@81⅛@79⅞@80⅜	72⅛
Wabash	30¼@29¼@30⅜@29⅜@30¼	46⅜
Rock Island	99½@100¾@½@⅞@¾	93⅜
North-western	41½@43⅜@42⅝@43⅜@42⅝@43¾@½@42⅞@45⅜@45	48¼
N. W. Pref.	59½@61⅝@60½@62@61½@62⅜	69
O. & Miss.	31⅝@32⅞@½@33¼@32⅝@33@32¾	26¾
Union Pac.	35⅜@36⅛@35¾@36@35½@⅝@⅜	25⅝
St. Paul	36⅛@⅞@½@37⅜@⅛@½@36⅞@37¾@38⅝@38⅜	35
St. Paul Pref.	56½@57¼@56⅝@57⅞@¾	59
Harlem	131@130½@131	115
Western Union	79¾@80½@¼@⅝@⅛@⅝@¼@81⅛@81	67⅛
Pacific Mail	44½@⅞@43¾@44⅞@⅜@½	32¼

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	7	Spirits Turp., bbls.	543
Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Crude Turp., bbls.	100
Cotton, bales	7,029	Resin, bbls.	2,513
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	31	Tar, bbls.	400
Eggs, bbls.	1,039	Oil-cake, pkgs.	2,167
Flour, bbls.	20,521	Pork, pkgs.	1,317
Wheat, bushels	252,607	Beef, pkgs.	2,123
Corn, bushels	93,366	Cut-meats, pkgs.	3,019
Oats, bushels	26,675	Grease, pkgs.	63
Malt, bushels	3,900	Lard, tcs.	3,111
Barley, bushels	96,909	Lard, kegs	50
Seed, bags	74	Stearine, pkgs.	143
Beans, bbls.	398	Butter, pkgs.	5,342
Peas, bushels	7,26[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	4,863
Meal, bbls.	1,68[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	166
Meal, bags	36[illegible]	Pea-nuts, bags	391
Oat-meal, bbls.	10[illegible]	Tea, pkgs.	13
Hemp, bales	1[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	251
Hops, bales	7[illegible]	Tobacco, pkgs.	205
Hides, No.	1,56[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	455
Hides, bdls.	[illegible]	Wool, bales	37
Leather sides	6,52[illegible]		

COTTON—Has been quite dull for early delivery at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of only 691 bales, (of which 473 bales were placed on last evening,) including 423 bales to shippers, 227 bales to spinners, and 41 bales to speculators. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Middling, 15⅛c., Good Middling, 16c. ₱ lb. For forward delivery, business has been less active, with values quoted a shade lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,050 bales, of which 5,100 bales were on last evening, and 7,950 bales to-day, with 1,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options, closing at 14 12-16c.; December, 14 23-32c.; January, 15 1-32c.@15 1-16c.; February, 15⅜c.@14 11-16c.; March, 15 11-16c.@15 [illegible]3-32c.; April 16c.; May, 15 9-32c.@16 5-16c.; June, 16 17-32c.@16 9-16c. ₱ lb., closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 7,029 bales, including 2,226 bales from Norfolk, 64 bales from Fernandina, 598 bales from Port Royal, 550 bales from Charleston, 615 bales from Savannah, 1,153 bales from Wilmington, and 1,823 bales per railroad....The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 22,514 bales....The week's exports hence have been 17,084 bales; also 113 bales Sea Island.... The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 569,935 bales, (including 463,017 bales to Great Britain, and 106,918 bales to the Continent,) against 425,520 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Good Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling Fair	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Fair	16	16½	16⅜	16⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—The dealings in State and Western Flour, though less extensive than yesterday, make a fair aggregate, the main business having been in regular Shipping Extras, in low and medium Minnesota Extras, and in Red and Amber Western Winter Wheat Extras, for export, at firm prices. The inquiry for trade and family brands has been moderate at the ruling figures. Superfine and No. 2 stock scarce and held more confidently, but comparatively quiet. The sales since our last have been 17,700 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4 15, chiefly at $3 75@$4; Sour Flour at $4@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 75, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50 for fair to very good, and $4 60@$4 65 for choice; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 30, mainly at $5 15@$5 25; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$6, chiefly at $5 50@$5 80; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 30, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 30; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $5 10@$5 75, mostly at $5 35@$5 50, and trade and family extras within the previous range....Included in the transactions have been further sales of 7,900 bbls. shipping stock, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour steady, but rather quiet; 950 bbls. sold....Rye Flour unchanged; sales, 325 bbls....Corn-meal steady, but comparatively dull; 400 bbls. and 1,000 bags sold at former figures.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite active, and quoted about 1c. ₱ bushel higher. The demand has been largely speculative and on Western account, with the main dealings reported in Chicago stock afloat. The export inquiry has been fair. Millers have been operating quite sparingly. Winter Wheat has been quiet, but steady. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 219,000 bushels, at $1 14@$1 15 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat and to arrive next week; $1 16 for choice do. do. afloat, with privilege of ten lay days to purchaser; $1 16, in part, for new No. 2 Minnesota Spring; $1 11@$1 12 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, mostly at $1 12, for prime, afloat, though closing rather less buoyantly at $1 08@$1 10, mainly at $1 10, for new No. 3 Spring; $1 08@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 18@$1 26 for No. 1 Spring; $1 16@$1 18 for old No. 2 Spring; $1 12, in part, for new No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 25@$1 40 for ordinary to very choice White Western; $1 26@$1 29 for Amber Western, and $1 18@$1 26 for ordinary to very choice Red Western. ....Corn has been comparatively dull, with old quoted weaker and irregular, and new about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 68,500 bushels, at 87c.@90c. for ordinary to choice new Mixed Western; 91c.@92½c. for old do., in store and afloat, quoted at the close more or less nominal, at 92c.@92½c. for prime, afloat....Rye inactive; quoted at from 94c.@97½c....Barley quiet, at about previous prices; sales since our last, 10,000 bushels Canada West at $1 55....Barley-malt and Canada Peas without further movement of importance; values as last quoted....Oats have been in brisk request, largely on speculative account, at firmer prices, with sales reported since our last of 126,000 bushels, at 67c.@70c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 70c. for strictly prime Chicago, afloat, and 67¼c.@67½c., closing at 67½c. for prime, in store; 67c.@71c. for very poor to prime White Western; and 68c.@70c. for Mixed and White State. The business in Mixed Chicago stock, as reported, embraced about 65,000 bushels, in store....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially as last quoted....The week's exports hence for European ports include 14,201 bbls. Flour, 420,016 bushels Wheat, 277,809 bushels Corn, 16,600 bushels Rye, and 11,137 bushels Peas.

HOPS—The export movement has been light, checked in part by the difficulty of loading vessels, because of the 'longshoremen's strike, while the inquiry from brewers has been fair, and values have been well supported, holders evincing decided confidence. American, crop 1874, quoted 35c.@45c.; American, crop 1873, 15c.@25c.; American, 1872, 12c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; Foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1874, 40c.@48c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 1,608 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 27,443 bales, against 9,286 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 70 bales, and since Sept. 1, 9,111 bales.

NAILS—Have been moderately sought after, since our last, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 60d., quoted at $3 50@$3 60, in large and small lots; 8d. and 9d., $3 85; 6d. and 7d., $4 10; 4d. and 5d. $4 40; 3d. and 4d., $5 10; 3d., fine, $5 85; 2d., $6 06; Cut Spikes, all sizes, 1$; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 25@$6 25.

NAVAL STORES—Dull throughout, with values quoted rather weak; strained Resin, $2 30@$2 35 ₱ 280 lbs.; Spirits Turpentine, 35c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quoted steady on a moderate inquiry, including Western on the basis of $46@$46 50, currency, ₱ ton; City at $46@$46 50, gold. The week's receipts have been 7,483 pkgs.; exports, 5,663 pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Generally quiet, but held with firmness....Of Crude, in bulk, 1,000 bbls. sold at 5¼c.... Refined quoted here at 10⅞c.@11c.; and at Philadelphia at 10¾c....Refined, in cases, 16½c.@16¾c.... City Naphtha, 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet but held firmly; 100 bbls. Western Mess sold at $21; 100 bbls. New do., uninspected, at $21 25. Prime Mess and Extra Prime as last quoted. For forward delivery no business reported; quotations nominal....Dressed Hogs in less demand at 8⅝c.@8¾c. for City....Cut-meats steady, but quiet; 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, sold on private terms, quoted at 10c.@10¼c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range. ....Bacon dull; quoted essentially unchanged; 40 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 11c....Lard has been moderately sought after for early delivery, opening ¼c. ₱ lb. lower, but closing more firmly. Sales embrace 375 tcs. Western Steam at 14c., closing at 14c.@14⅛c.; 50 tcs. very choice Western Kettle at 15¾c.; 125 tcs. City Steam, at 14c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¾c.; 450 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 14½c.@14⅝c., with West India stock quoted at 14½c. For forward delivery business has been fairly active, and though opening ¼c. ₱ lb. lower, values closed stronger with sales reported since our last of 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, seller the remainder of the year, at 14c.@14¼c., closing at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c.; 4,500 tcs., seller January, at 14⅛c.@14¼c., closing at 14¼c.; 7,750 tcs., seller February, at 14⅜c.@14⅝c., closing at 14⅜c.; 500 tcs. seller January and February, at 14 3-16c.; 1,250 tcs., seller six months, at 13⅞c.@14c., closing at 14c.@14⅛c., and 750 tcs., seller six months, from Jan. 1, at 14c....Beef quiet at unaltered prices; sales, 80 bbls., in lots....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as quoted in our last....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 1,200 pkgs. Pork, 4,504 pkgs. Beef, 6,229 bxs. Bacon, 5,932 pkgs. Lard, 2,301 bxs. Cheese, and 734 pkgs. Butter.

SEEDS—Clover has been held much more firmly, but has been quiet, since our last, at 10½c. for prime, with small lots reported sold. Rough Flax in light request at $2 05@$2 10; Timothy at $2 75@$2 90 ₱ bushel; Calcutta Linseed in demand at $2 40, gold, ₱ 56 lbs.; sales, 2,000 bags by the Nearchus at $2 40, gold, 90 days' credit.

SKINS—Deer have been more sought after and quoted stronger in price; receipts, 230 bales; sales, 9,300 lbs. Para, 2,500 lbs. Laguayra, 1,000 lbs. Curaçoa, 2,500 lbs. Guatemala, 10,000 lbs. Central American, 11,500 lbs. Truxillo, 2,000 lbs. Sisal, and 4,000 lbs. Vera Cruz, within our range. A fair inquiry has been noted for Goat at unchanged figures; receipts, 545 bales; sales, 100 bales Buenos Ayres, 30 bales Cape, 24 bales Mexican, and 15 bales Texas, on private terms. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 60c.@62½c.; Honduras, 57½c.; Central American, trimmed, 55c.@57½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50c.@52½c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Para, 60c.@62½c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c., currency, ₱ lb.... Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency.

SUGAR—Raw quoted steady but quiet; sales to-day 1,000 bxs. Clayed and Derosne at 8½c.@9 11-16c., and 500 bxs. Clayed at 8 13-16c. And last evening 10,450 bags Pernambuco at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₱ lb. Refined unaltered.

STARCH—Has been quoted about steady, but has been inactive, with Western Corn at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato quoted at 5⅞c.@6¼c. for new.

SUMAC—Domestic has been quiet since our last, with Virginia at from $52 50@$60 ₱ ton. Sicily has been held firmly at from $105@$110 ₱ ton, but has been less freely dealt in.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow held quite firmly, but rather inactive. Sales equal to 94,000 lbs., good to choice, within the range of 8⅝c.@8⅞c. ₱ lb....The week's exports hence have been 1,074 pkgs....Stearine dull at 16¼c.@16½c. for prime; contracts for 100 tierces reported settled, at 16¼c.₱ lb.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 01 ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 400 bbls. And of Alcohol 150 bbls. at equal to $1 ₱ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—Room on berth has been more confidently sought after, especially for Grain, rates on which have been again quoted stronger. The chartering business has been somewhat brisker, and rates have favored shipowners. Tonnage for the Grain and Cotton trades has attracted most attention....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 1,150 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d., mainly at ⅜d., ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Wheat and 6,600 bushels Peas at 9d. ₱ bushel; 250 tcs. Lard at 50s.; 50 bales Hemp at 60s.; 30 tons Coffee at 30s.; 450 pkgs. Provisions, part at 45s.@50s.; 84 bbls. Hemlock Bark at 50s. ₱ ton; 150 tcs. Beef, and 6,000 Staves on private terms; 750 bbls. Apples at 5s. ₱ bbl. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported to-day) 1,000 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 1,000 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 40,000 bushels Grain, reported, at 9½d. ₱ bushel; 50 tons Hides, and 100 tons Tallow at 40s.; 500 tons Provisions at 35s.@45s.; 50 tons Leather at 65s....For London, by steam, 500 bales Hops (next week's shipments) at ⅜d.@½d. ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Wheat (relet room) at 10d. ₱ bushel, and small lots of Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 500 bbls. Apples, part at 4s. ₱ bbl., now held higher; 400 pkgs. Provisions, 400 bags Seed, and 4,500 Staves, on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.... For Cardiff, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 9d. per standard bushel....For an Irish port, east coast, direct, an American bark, 568 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 742 tons, hence, with about 4,400 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d.; an Italian bark, 484 tons, with about 3,300 quarters do., at 6s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 364 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters do., at 7s.; an Italian bark, 533 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., at 7s. 3d., which was the closing rate; also a British ship, 699 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Havre, by steam, 200 bales Cotton, 8,000 bushels Grain, 2,000 pkgs. Provisions, and 6,000 Staves, at current rates; also, a Norwegian bark, 372 tons, with Cotton, from Charleston or Savannah, reported at ⅞c. ₱ lb., with option of another French port direct....For Antwerp, by steam, 100 tcs. Lard at 35s. ₱ ton....For Bremen, by steam, 50 bales Cotton at 1c. ₱ lb.; also, a German bark, 682 tons, (now at Tybee,) with Cotton, from Savannah, at 7-16d. ₱ lb., with option of Havre....For Rotterdam, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Gibraltar, by sail, 150 cases Florida Water at 15c. ₱ cubic foot. ....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 499 tons, with about 3,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl., flat....For Malta, by sail, 10 hhds. Tobacco at 40s.; 30 pkgs. Chairs at 15c. ₱ cubic foot; 350 bdls. Dry Hides at 1c. ₱ lb....For Alexandria, an American bark, 727 tons, hence, with Petroleum, in cases, at 30c....For Hong Kong and Shanghai, an American bark, 624 tons, (to arrive from a Southern port,) hence, with Petroleum, in cases, (as bulk of cargo,) at 50c., and general cargo, to complete loading, at current rates....For Hayti, a schooner, with Lumber, from Mobile, reported at $11....For the north side of Cuba, a schooner, 330 tons, and another, 132 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $1,000 and $500, net, respectively; a schooner, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $8, currency....For the north side of Cuba and back, north of Hatteras, two schooners, reported at $5 and $3 25....For Porto Rico, an American brig, 235 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,250....For Trinidad de Cuba and back, north of Hatteras, a schooner, reported on the basis of 42c. ₱ cwt....For the Windward, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, reported at $9....For Barbados, a schooner, 254 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $1,200....For the River Platte, a British bark, with Lumber, from St. Mary's River, reported at $18, gold, net....For Point-a-Pitre, a schooner, 150 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $850....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Woodstock, Fla., reported at $6 50; another, with do., from St. Mary's, another, with do., from Port Royal, and another with do., from Charleston, at the same rate....For New-York, an American schooner, 380 tons, and another, 164 tons, (now here,) with Mahogany, from Frontera, at $10 50; a schooner, with Salt, from Turk's Island, at 10c.; a schooner, with Lumber, from Satilla River, reported at $7; another, with do., from Brunswick, at $6 50, and another, with do., from Savannah, at $6.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 2,963 bales; gross, 3,063 bales; exports, to France, 1,480 bales; coastwise, 1,626 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 53,981 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 28.—Cotton easier; ⅛c. lower to sell; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 4,622 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,276 bales; to France, 2,217 bales; coastwise, 1,114 bales; sales, 2,069 bales; stock, 89,299 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 2,895 bales; gross, 5,210 bales; exports, to France, 2,303 bales; coastwise, 2,270 bales; sales, 5,700 bales; stock, 142,182 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 28.—Cotton weak; nominally unchanged; Middling, 14c.@14⅛c.; net receipts, 2,543 bales; shipments, 3,148 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 43,488 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 28.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 3,060 bales; sales, 1,007 bales; stock, 69,766 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 28.—Cotton easier; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 4,000 bales; gross, 4,010 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,081 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 43,653 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The transactions in Wool for the past week have been the smallest for a long time, but this was partly in consequence of the firmness of holders, and the fact that business was entirely suspended on the 26th, (Thanksgiving.) There is no change to notice in prices. If anything there is a firmer feeling to-day than at any time for some weeks for desirable lots of Fleece Wool. Upward of 90,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania have been bought during the week, and include choice lots of No. 1 at 55c.@55½c.; choice XX at 54c.@55c., and X and XX not very desirable at 53c. We consider 55c. a fair quotation for straight lots of XX in good condition, and holders feel that buyers must soon come up to this figure, although if forced upon the market now this price could not be realized. The stock of Medium Fleeces is so comparatively small that the price of this description is under easy control. Buyers have been freely offering 48c. for large lots of Michigan, but no such offer would be considered for a moment, and the fact that some of our dealers have purchased 65,000 lbs. Michigan in Providence the past week at 48½c.@50c., mostly 49c.@50c. for Medium, is an indication of the firmness of our market; no desirable lots of this description could be purchased under 50c. Combing and Delaine selections are steady at previous prices; desirable lots of Combing have been sold at 62c.@62½c., down to 55c.@56c. for fine Delaine. California Wool has been comparatively quiet during the week, but prices remain unchanged. Of the Spring crop there is, perhaps about 150,000 lbs. on hand, including some desirable lots; 105,000 lbs. Spring have been sold the past week, at from 29c.@40c., but of this 90,000 lbs. brought 30c.@32c., the latter price for Fall Wool, and this is a fair quotation for average lots. Fall Wool is still neglected; some small lots of choice have been sold as high as 26c.@30c., but considerable of the Fall Wool now on hand would not bring over 18c.@20c. The sales of the week embrace Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces; medium No. 1 X and XX at 52½c.@56c.; Michigan Fleeces, 48½c.@50c.; Western Fleeces, 45c.@50c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces, 55c.@62½c.; tub-washed, 52½c.@55c.; scoured, 55c.@$1 05; super and X Pulled, 34c.@56c.; California Spring, 29c.@40c.; do. Fall, 18½c.@30c.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
247—Kelly vs. Havemeyer.
51—Oscanyan vs. McKenzie.
56—Grosvenor vs. Youngblood.
85—Continental Bank Note Co. vs. Industrial Exhibition Co.
89—Meyer vs. Meyer.
104—Bulger vs. Bates.
137—Hunt vs. Chapman.
160—Penfield vs. James.
209—Raymond vs. The Mayor, &c.
231—Derham vs. Mariposa Land and Mining Co.
240—Reynolds vs. Dobbs.
241—Hollacher vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
243—Frank vs. Karnbach, &c.

Nos.
253—Trades Savings Bank vs. Hawes.
255—Matter of Henry A. Wilzinski.
257—Boller vs. Cool.
260—Catherwood vs. Erie Railway Co.
261—Kimball vs. Fowler.
263—Fucek vs. Wiss.
264—L'Huillier vs. Rapp.
265—Llamoses vs. Llamoses.
266—Bulger vs. Eates.
267—Bulger vs. Wood, impleaded.
268—Roberts vs. Hamilton, &c.
269—Murphy vs. Dickinson.
270—Murphy vs. Wheeler.
271—Murphy vs. Gamble.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
2055—Powers vs. Heath.
4065—Kuse, Administrator, &c., vs. N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. Co.
3782—Cole vs. The Mayor, &c.
3659—Dutchess Co. Mut. Ins. Co. vs. Hachfield et al.
4061—Simpson vs. The Mayor, &c.
4375—Basso vs. Levy et al.
1747—Covert vs. Beman, Executor.
3887—McDonnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
3675—Jackson vs. The Mayor, &c.
1922—De Esconaza vs. Koehler et al.

Nos.
1953—Bonney, Administratrix, &c., vs. Stewart.
1799—American Med. Co. vs. Zooger.
1885—Wallace vs. Duryea.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
673½—Miller vs. Moller et al.
2111—Emberson vs. Waddell.
3353—Barston et al. vs. Hausen et al.
2115—Wilcox Silver Plate Co. vs. Green.
887—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
2105½—Richards vs. Roessle et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of December.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 23, 1874.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Judge Van Vorst having been assigned to the Supreme Court for the month of November, no jury trials will be had before him in this part.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Issues of law and fact.

Nos.
258—Ryckman vs. Ferry.
263—Wilson vs. Deen.
280—Quackenbush vs. Camann.
290—Schenck vs. Smith et al.
301—Oppenheimer vs. Von Biela et al.
314—N. Y. Central and H. River R. R. vs. Keech et al.
320—Sink vs. Sink.
325—Whitlock vs. Niles.
328—Phillips vs. Vaughn et al.
330—Halstead vs. Seaman.
333—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
334—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
335—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
345—Kellog vs. Watson et al.
348—House of Mercy vs. The Mayor, &c.
350—Corwin vs. McVity et al.
354—Hall et al. vs. Haas et al.

Nos.
355—Brown vs. Conroy et al.
358—Nash vs. Kemp.
361—Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al.
364—Riggs et al. vs. Russell et al.
370—Weil vs. Martin.
371—Koehler vs. Strappers et al.
372—Brody vs. Brody.
375—Fellows vs. Rooney et al.
376—Uhlmann vs. Haas et al.
6—Getty vs. Devlin et al.
20—Ritter vs. Boody.
39—Mitchell vs. Read.
48—Hastings, &c., vs. Drew et al.
51—Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.
57—Scott et al. vs. Honeywell et al.
79—Clark, Adm'x, vs. Griswold.
89—Hernstein vs. Rosenblatt.
150—Frueauff, Adm'r, vs. Skiddy et al.
5—Holloway vs. Stevens, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
3658—Stevens vs. The Mayor, &c.
3610—Strang vs. The Mayor, &c.
835—Poillon vs. Luling.
28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
210½—Dike, Assignee, vs. National Ice Co.
594½—Cohn vs. Pinski.
266—Despres vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
2104—Meyer vs. Levy et al.
396—Cowles vs. Watson et al.
2618—Delemater vs. Rhodes.
2170—Hyman vs. Grand Trunk Railroad Co. of Canada.

Nos.
100½—Davis vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1468—Edwards vs. Hathway, Jr.
1662—Macfarland vs. Hartford and New-York Steam-boat Co.
3214—Ocean Bank, &c., vs. Driggs, impleaded.
2666—Pike vs. Pike.
1206—Kohlsaat vs. Devoe.
1978—Meyer et al. vs. Bool et al.
2190—Averill Chemical Paint Co. vs. American Central Ins. Co. of St. Louis, Mo.
2192—Averill Chemical Paint Co. vs. Fire Association of Phila.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Shea, C. J.; Gross and Spaulding, JJ.

Non-enumerated Motions.
Smith vs. Hamburger.
Baxter vs. Cummings.
Same vs. Same.
Honig vs. Mills.
Stiezel vs. Hoppe.
Lee vs. Baebler.
Same vs. Same.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
1—Harting vs. Bruns.
2—Charles vs. Clark.
3—Osborn vs. Stillman.
4—Drumstadter vs. Kilian.
5—Clendinen vs. Crosson.
6—Conroy vs. The Twenty-third Street Railroad Company.
7—Rutler vs. Middlefield Marble Company.
8—Caldwell vs. Marsh.
9—McAdam vs. Cooke.
10—Browne vs. Thuroer.
11—Dunn vs. Beatty.
12—Annan vs. Richy.
13—Briggs vs. Heiter.
14—Duncan vs. Moore.
15—Burkhardt et al. vs. Hartog.
16—Simonds M'f'g. Co. vs. Wetherbee.
17—Winslow vs. Johnson.
18—Heath vs. Hubbell.
19—Mullin vs. Jordan.
20—Iskiyan vs. Dimick.
21—Zelinka vs. Krusskopf et al.
22—Jaeger vs. Lemon.

Nos.
23—McKenna vs. Barker.
24—Wallace vs. Simpson.
25—Ninth Ward Bank vs. Hazlett et al.
26—Mason vs. Hazlett et al.
27—Same vs. Same.
28—Simpson vs. Bruce.
29—Leviness vs. Post.
30—Allen vs. Anthony.
31—Norwood vs. Barcalow.
32—McArthur vs. Golden Heating Co.
33—Sherwood vs. Cummings.
34—Hazeltero vs. Baby et al.
35—Condict vs. Young.
36—Baldwin vs. Carpenter.
37—Jaquelin vs. The W. Union Tel. Co.
38—Noyes vs. Dunham.
39—McKeon vs. McSorley.
40—Willey vs. Kissam et al.
41—Balheimer vs. Cherry.
42—Lowenstein vs. Elias.
43—O'Rourke et al. vs. Cooney.
44—Gavin vs. Plass.
45—Anderson vs. Reilly.
46—Baxter vs. Cummings.
47—Sherman vs. Met. Nat. Bank of N. Y.
48—Weil vs. Lange (No 1.)
49—Same vs. Same (No. 2.)
50—Drohan vs. Cole.
51—Hasslacher vs. Strakosch.
52—Weins vs. Adler.

OYER AND TERMINER.

James Keegan, violation of the laws regulating sailor boarding-houses.
John C. Wallace, violation of the laws regulating sailor boarding-houses.
Patrick Crowe, violating Excise law.
Patrick Brady, violating Excise law.
Patrick Farrell, violating Excise law.
William Harris, violating Excise law.
William C. York, violating Excise law.
James Cherry, violating Excise law.
Lotta Feltrick, robbery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

August Saime, felonious assault and battery.
James Coyle, felonious assault and battery.
John Donohue, burglary.
James Casidy and James McQuade, burglary.
Kate Sexton, burglary.
James O'Brien, grand larceny.
Thomas Lynch, grand larceny.
Frank Kelly, grand larceny.
Charles Clark, grand larceny.
John Flanigan, grand larceny.
Mary E. Doran, grand larceny.
George McGovern, grand larceny.
John Fennelly, grand larceny.
Charles Clark, larceny from the person.
Margaret Salley, larceny from the person.
Sarah C. Mayers, disorderly house.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Louis M. Black, violation of the Excise laws.
Timothy Farrell, violation of the Excise laws.
Patrick Farrell, violation of the Excise laws.
William C. York, violation of the Excise laws.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Yunker vs. Yunker; report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted in favor of the plaintiff.

Linder vs. Stricker; order granted and reference ordered.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hayden vs. De Metz et al.; motion for Receiver granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter of the application of the Corporation of the Berean Baptist Church of the City of New-York for leave to mortgage its real estate; granted.

Morange vs. Lent; motion denied without costs.

Reid et al. vs. Martin; motion denied.

Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c.; reference ordered.

Bright vs. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company; motion denied.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 28.—Cattle dull and unchanged; receipts, 800 head; shipments, 2,200 head. Hogs—Receipts, 23,000 head; market active and firm for good grades; dull for others; the range is from $6 to $7 80 for poor to extra; most of the sales were to packers at $6 80@$7 50; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 600 head; market quiet and unchanged; shipments, 800 head.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARCADIAN OF THIS WEEK CONTAINS
LIFE OF LESTER WALLACK, with Portrait.
FEMALE BOHEMIANS.
VICTOR HUGO.
KATE FIELD'S DEBUT, with Portrait.
SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.
THE SHAKERS.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 30, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN.—Mr. Louis James, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE.—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. M. Rankin.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE.—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RED TAPE—THE WIDOW HUNT—Mr. John S. Clarke.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—BLACK CROOK.—Miss Emma Weathersby, Mrs. A. K. Bowler, Mr. Atkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LE GRAND DUCHESSE—(Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE LADY OF LYONS, &c.—Mr. Charles Thorne, Miss Lillie Eldridge.

BOWERY THEATRE.—IDLEWILD—PO-CO-HON-TAS—WAR DANCES, &c.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—POETICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS READINGS by Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr. At 11:30 A. M.—LECTURE by Mr. George Vandenhoff—Macbeth.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January,* 1875.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The recent elections proved that many negroes in Louisiana had voted for the Democratic Party. It now seems to be pretty certain that a large number of negroes in Georgia also voted for the Democrats—the Augusta *Chronicle* thinks not less than 20,000. These facts ought not to be overlooked by people who like to study politics below the surface. If any considerable change is to take place in the direction of the colored vote, it will greatly affect the result at future elections in the South. We content ourselves at present with calling the attention of our Republican friends to the facts. Their great significance must be obvious at once to every shrewd observer.

Our special correspondent in Alabama sends us a very interesting letter, which we publish to-day, chiefly descriptive of negro life in that State. Hitherto we at the North have had very few opportunities of knowing anything for a certainty about the condition of the negroes, and these notes of a careful writer are therefore of more than momentary interest. Our correspondent describes only what he sees, and he describes it well. The letter is of no political value; but it deals with phases of life and character which, in their way, are of no less importance than politics.

There is some conflict between the statements of Minister CUSHING and Mr. DOCKRAY relative to the treatment of the latter, now a prisoner in Spain. DOCKRAY, it will be recollected, is an American citizen, who, after a somewhat farcical trial in Cuba for holding intercourse with the insurgents, was sent to Spain. From the *carcel* at Santander he wrote a letter, dated Sept. 19, to THE TIMES correspondent in Paris, complaining that he was "without means, without clothing, and almost in a suffering condition." His appeal was printed for the purpose of directing attention to his case. Mr. CUSHING sends word from Madrid to the State Department that DOCKRAY has no cause for complaint; that he has been fully provided for as to board and clothing, and allowed much freedom of person. It does not seem possible that these ameliorations of DOCKRAY's condition, if he previously suffered, are of recent date; the Minister expressly desires to contradict the reports of ill-treatment. And it will be observed that these reports have, so far as we know, originated with the prisoner himself.

It is given out from San Francisco that King KALAKAUA's visit to the United States is purely one of ceremony and pleasure. The King does not propose to negotiate any reciprocity treaty. This disclaimer was hardly necessary. The King, we take it, has as much dignity of character as his station would seem to imply, though his sovereignty is a small one. He would not come here as his own ambassador to secure a commercial convention. Nevertheless, his visit must have an important influence upon the proposition for reciprocity between the United States and Hawaii, and undoubtedly it was undertaken at this time with that sole purpose in view.

In the municipal elections in Paris, yesterday, the Radical Republicans came off with flying colors. Of the seventy-four successful candidates, fifty-three were Radicals, and the remaining twenty-one were nearly evenly divided between the Moderate Republicans and the Conservatives. When the Assembly meets again it will be found that Republicanism has lost no strength during the recess; certainly so far as the elections prove anything, they have proved that the spirit of the people has steadily adhered to the Republican idea.

THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM.

The report of the Controller of the Currency is most interesting in those portions relating to the operation of the law of June 20, of this year. That law affects the national banks in several important regards; especially it changes the distribution of the currency allowed to be issued by them, and it establishes what is known as the Redemption Bureau—a name somewhat misleading, since the bureau neither does nor can contribute essential aid to any real redemption of the national bank notes. During the year ending Nov. 1, 1874, the actual increase of bank note circulation has been $3,576,297, bringing the total amount up to the authorized limit within $2,072,753. But at the same time the Treasury has received $7,714,550 legal-tender notes deposited for the purpose of withdrawing that amount of bank notes. The Treasury has, or will shortly have, for redistribution $16,279,285, and it has applications for $4,500,000. At the present moment, therefore, the tendency is toward a reduction of the circulation of the national banks. Considering that the season of the year is one when, ordinarily, the country is actively employing a very large proportion of its available currency, this tendency is noteworthy. It can hardly be said to be consistent with that voracious demand for paper money which many of our Western politicians and Eastern financiers of the Butler school have discovered. The business of the banks is to lend money. According to the inflation statesmen, they make a double profit on every dollar they can get into circulation. If, then, they are content to leave some twelve millions lying idle in the Treasury, which they can draw out at any time, they must either be very blind to their own interests or else the inflationists are mistaken.

The redemption feature of the law passed last June has been much praised and much sneered at by critics who have equally misunderstood the real scope of the powers it conferred. We have heretofore pointed out the nature of this error. Our explanation is confirmed by the report of the Controller of the Currency. The fact is that the bureau is not, as we interpret the law, intended to redeem the national bank note currency, in the sense the word redemption is ordinarily used, at all, but simply to replace worn-out or mutilated notes with new ones. The process is very simple in its general features, though its details are numerous and necessarily somewhat complicated. The banks' deposit five per cent. of their circulation in greenbacks with the Treasury. When the Treasury receives bank notes old or mutilated it exchanges them for greenbacks. It then issues new bank notes to the banks, and destroys the old ones. The bureau is simply the agent of the banks who furnish it with greenbacks, with which it procures the banks' old notes, exchanges these for new ones, and sends exactly the amount originally received, less expenses, back to the banks. The bank notes ar, etherefore, not redeemed in the sense of being paid. No one sends new bank notes to the Treasury to get greenbacks for them, because the bank notes are just as good for all practical purposes as the greenbacks, and when old or mutilated notes are sent, they are not paid and destroyed; they are only paid, and the banks allowed to issue new ones. The bureau is, therefore, capable solely of renovating the national bank currency, and of nothing else.

We have no doubt that many of the advocates of the "redemption" agency expected very different and very much greater results from it than it can achieve. But it needs but a moment's reflection to show that the bank notes can never be redeemed in legal tenders while the two classes of notes maintain their present ratio to each other, though all possible contrivances be adopted to secure that end, because the *motive* is wanting. The legal tender is practically worth no more than the bank note, and men do not take even the slightest trouble to exchange one thing for another no more valuable. If the Treasury could carry to every holder of a national bank note a greenback of like denomination, and place it in his hands, no considerable number of the holders would accept it at the cost of the bother of making an exchange.

As the Controller of the Currency, Mr. KNOX, points out, and as we have frequently taken occasion to urge, it is very desirable that the bank notes should be subject to constant redemption in specie, or, so long as that is not possible, in a paper currency more valuable than the bank notes themselves. Such redemption would have a most salutary effect on the management of the banks. It would keep continually before the minds of Directors that their notes are, in fact as well as in form, a debt payable on demand. It would compel them to keep their assets in a shape to meet all probable presentation of these demand notes. It would check imprudent investments and extensions. If such a system could now be inaugurated, it would instantly apply a test, and a very searching though not an absolutely perfect one, to the management of the banks. It would bring them to book, and the "shaky" ones would either have to fortify themselves or go under, while the sound ones would enjoy the full advantage of their prudence and honesty, and the public at large would be correspondingly benefited.

The act of last June, so far from advancing this very desirable consummation, placed obstacles in its way. It increased the legal limit to the issue of greenbacks by $26,000,000, placing it $31,000,000 above the authorized amount of national bank notes, while it reduced the requirement of greenbacks by the national banks for reserves by at least $20,000,000. To expect, under these circumstances, when the bank note answers all the purposes of the greenback, that there will be any efficient demand for the latter in exchange for the former, is to expect that water will run up hill. The prime condition of any effective redemption of bank notes in greenbacks must be an increase of the value of the latter relative to the former. This can be best and most simply effected by a withdrawal of a portion of the latter. This measure receives the cordial approval of Mr. KNOX, and this approval is creditable to his good sense, and we may say, since the true state of things has so generally escaped the perception of our public men, to his penetration as well, though the importance and necessity of the proposed action would seem to be sufficiently plain. We have frequently pointed out that one way open to a sound currency lies through withdrawal of the Government notes and the substitution of well-secured free bank issues, subject to strict redemption. We need not now discuss the desirability of any modifications of the present banking system before the banks are allowed to furnish the currency of the country, but we call the attention of our readers to the support which the Controller's report gives to the essential features of the proposition.

PROF. TYNDALL.

From the day he delivered his famous Belfast address until Mr. GLADSTONE issued his remarkable pamphlet, Prof. TYNDALL was the object of a degree of public attention in England which seems to have been anything but agreeable to him. Though he does not usually display any timidity in defending his opinions, on the other hand, he is not blessed with that native aggressiveness of temper which makes his distinguished co-laborer, HUXLEY, delight in a hand-to-hand encounter with anybody and everybody who may happen to differ with him. Prof. TYNDALL is not made of such belligerent stuff, and the storm of controversy which the declaration of his vision of the potentiality of matter provoked appears to have slightly daunted him. A plain construction of his words certainly justified the charge of material atheism which was immediately made against him, for it is obvious that from any system of the universe in which matter is held to possess the "promise and potency of every form and quality of life," the idea of the supernatural is out of place. But Prof. TYNDALL did not rest easy under the sudden and general attack made upon him. He explained that in some moods of mind he had thoughts which in stronger and healthier moments he rejected. As he did not say in what mood it was that he had spoken at Belfast this explanation was plainly unsatisfactory; and so, at the close of a lecture recently delivered at Manchester, the Professor declared positively that he does not "profess that creed of atheism which had been lightly attributed to him."

This was received, as the report says, with cheers again and again renewed; and undoubtedly the satisfaction of his Manchester audience, thus vehemently expressed, was fully shared by that great body of the English people in whose affections Prof. TYNDALL has always held a large place. Not so, however, with that small school of thinkers which found their teacher in Mr. MILL. Their disgust with the eminent physicist is extreme. On the strength of his Belfast declaration, they had hailed him as a leader; and had he really intended to enter the ranks of the philosophers of negation, he might possibly, in time, have done something which would look like a removal of that difficulty which besets all the systems of this school—the necessity of acknowledging a supernatural First Cause, while denying that in the universe of nature the supernatural has any place. But now Prof. TYNDALL has plainly declared himself to be no believer in these theoretic systems, and even Prof. HUXLEY has lately made a statement which can only be read as implying that he has not yet abandoned all belief in revelation. The advocates of pure materialism are proportionately chagrined, and in an article in the *Pall Mall*—which it is not risking much to assign to that robust sociologist, Mr. FITZJAMES STEPHEN—Prof. TYNDALL is sharply taken to task for his transgressions. It is conceded that a physicist has no right, as the Professor did, to go "beyond the boundaries of experimental evidence," but then no one has any right to inquire what his religious opinions may be.

"The question whether a particular physicist is or is not an atheist, ought to be utterly irrelevant. There ought to be as little excuse for any busybody attempting to argue it as the question whether a professor of Roman law believes or disbelieves in the legend of Romulus. * * * If a scientific man already feels compelled to affix to his scientific inquiries a statement of his religious belief, orthodox theologians will soon be encouraged to go one step further, and demand a statement of his religious belief before they listen to the results of his investigations. We seem but a little removed from the position for which the Roman Catholic Church contends in relation to science; and if freedom of inquiry suffers in consequence, we shall have to thank for it the questionable policy of a scientific man."

This is all very well, and if everybody could rise to those serene heights of philosophic negation to which Mr. MILL would have led them, no one would feel interested in the religious or any other belief of any one else. But as this intellectual elevation is far beyond the reach of nine-tenths of mankind, it is highly probable that human sympathies and emotions will continue to form an element in the scheme of life. So long as this, doubtless very unphilosophic, condition of things exists, most men will be interested in knowing whether or not a man so eminent as Prof. TYNDALL is alienated from the great body of his fellows on subjects which, having their springs deepest in the human heart, are those on which our emotions are most deeply exercised. "Man's relations to the unknown future and the unknown past, the *moral* attitude which it beseems him to observe toward problems intellectually incapable of solution, the problems of the origin and destiny of life—these questions," says the writer of the article referred to, "might well be claimed as within the legitimate sphere of the philosopher." So, too, they are within the sphere of men not philosophers, who do not so much reason as feel; and feeling deeply, they rejoiced to hear a declaration from one so much respected as Prof. TYNDALL, simple physicist though he may be, that he had not ceased to feel with them.

A FACT OR A FICTION FROM FLORIDA.

An old lawsuit has come to an untimely end in Florida. During the war, when the Federal fleet was menacing Tampa Bay, a certain FRED. HALSEMANN, an old planter of Hillsboro County, anxious, like the rest of his tribe, to be "let alone," thought that the famous everglades would be the safest place to stay, and accordingly disappeared into their tangled recesses. He took with him his wife and their youngest child, a boy five years old. The wife and mother got separated in some way from the two others, and luckily happened to wander back to her home. Three years went by. The war was over. The older sons had returned from service in the Confederate Army and were working the plantation on shares with their former slaves. During all this time nothing had been heard of the missing pair. They were mourned for as dead. One day, in the Spring of 1867, a man, apparently about thirty years old, leading by the hand a boy of five, ran joyously up to the verandah of the plantation house, and began a series of violent kissings of the aged mother in Israel, who, with the aid of large type and spectacles, was reading her Bible there. His demonstrations of affection were interrupted by the screams of the old lady and the blows of the oldest son. Both struck the intruder painfully. He tried to speak, but was obliged to devote all his energies to the task of finding a soft spot to fall upon at the end of the parabola which the son's last well-aimed blow made him describe in the air. He rose, bewildered and bruised, just in time to be knocked down again by a select assortment of younger sons and negroes, whom the sound of the scuffle had called to the spot. As he fell, something tumbled from the pocket of his ragged coat. It was a picture of the widow. The dead planter had carried it with him when he plunged into the swamps.

There was a general outcry, and a demand for an explanation. The story of the newcomer was, in brief, this: He was FRED. HALSEMANN. In his wanderings through his vast hiding-place, he had fallen into a foaming spring. When he clambered out, his son ran away, as if in fright. He ran after him with surprising speed. The child, when caught, screamed for its father. It was long before he could be persuaded that the young, fresh, vigorous man who climbed out of the pool was the aged, decrepit, white-haired man who had fallen into it a moment before. The father himself could not at first appreciate the change. He saw that his hands were no longer wrinkled, that his beard was brown instead of gray, that his step was firmer and his eye keener, but the suddenness of the transformation dizzied him. All at once the truth flashed upon him. He had fallen into the Fountain of Youth which PONCE DE LEON sought in vain amid the Florida swamps! He hastened back and plunged his son into the spring. It was an unlucky deed. The tradition about the fountain has always been that its wonderful waters changed age to vigorous manhood and made already-existent youth immutable so long as life lasted. The tradition proved true. He had become young. His son stayed so. The boy was five years old when the potent water touched him, and he showed no signs of growth beyond that age, in mind or body, during the three years they spent lost in the labyrinth. They lived mainly on alligators, which when young are very good eating. When they killed an old one it was their custom to plunge it, while a spark of life was still left, into the Fountain of Youth. Thus it became young again, and their fastidious palates were satisfied. Finally, after many vain attempts, the two got out of the wilderness in which they had been so long lost. They happened to come out near the old home, and hastened to it.

This was the man's story. It is not to be wondered at, perhaps, that he told it to a circle of scoffers. The picture was taken from him. His accurate recollection of the life of the missing planter was accounted for on the hypothesis that he had met him in the swamps and had heard the details from his lips. He was accused of stealing the picture. It began to be whispered that he had probably murdered HALSEMANN. He was told to go. He went, taking the boy with him. He reappeared, a week afterward, at Tampa, alone. The child, he said, had died of fright and want. He began suit for the possession of the Halsemann plantation. When the trial came off, he rested his case on three points: the resemblance of the boy to the child who had disappeared in 1864; his own ready recollection of the minutiæ of HALSEMANN's life, and his ability to pilot anybody to the Fountain of PONCE DE LEON. The first two points were admitted, but the resemblance was attributed by the defense to a chance coincidence, and the knowledge of the past to a presumed intimacy between the planter and the pretender while both were lost in the everglades. When men meet each other under such circumstances, they tell everything. The most trivial details are eagerly related and heard for the sake of whiling away the monotonous hours. So the argument ran, fairly enough. The third point was flatly denied. Acting on a suggestion of the court, the claimant went with a large party in search of the miraculous spring. After some weeks of wandering, they came back without having found it. Still, this failure did not absolutely disprove the claim. The most practiced woodsmen have often gone astray in Southern Florida. When the case went to a jury, the latter disagreed. So did the next one impaneled, and the next. The last of the three, however, came very near giving a verdict for the plaintiff. This was mainly due to the admirable management of his counsel at that time, Hon. JOHN A. HENDERSON, the Democratic candidate for Congress at the recent election. The claimant's gratitude to HENDERSON was the indirect cause of his death. This occurred on the 3rd of November. During a scuffle at the polls, where he was distributing Democratic ballots, he was shot through the body. Somebody lifted his head. He gasped "I am—," and died. The present possessors of the estate, whose title has been settled by his death, aver that at the last moment remorse overtook him, and he tried to say, "I am not HALSEMANN," but was too weak to finish the sentence. On the other hand, his friends declare that with his last breath he asserted the justice of his claim by trying to say, "I am HALSEMANN." This, however, is all conjecture. The puzzle remains without an answer. Was he HALSEMANN, or was he some other man?

AN INSULAR JOKE.

Before the days of Canadian confederation, the thrifty Prince Edward Islanders were famous for a love of joking. The climatic influences were so favorable to health and long life that the old men as well as the young seemed to have a never-failing supply of animal spirits. They were almost free from the fogs which are mentally and physically depressing to the Cape Bretons and the Nova Scotians. The fertility of the soil could always be relied upon to fill their storehouses with a variety of articles good for food, and in addition they had the products of their fisheries to make them happy. It was no wonder that they were merry. Indeed, they were so well content and so indifferent to the jealousies of the outer world, that they could afford to make fun of the first serious proposition made to them to cast in their lot with the Dominion of Canada. They coquetted with the Macdonald Ministry until its chief well nigh lost patience with them. It seemed to their interest to have an increase of manufactures, greater ferry facilities, railroad extensions, and a better postal service; but they would not admit it, lest it might be thought that such trifles should have a tendency to place them in the position of the wooers, instead of the wooed. When it was offered as a condition that they should have the privilege of incurring a debt of $4,701,050, or $50 per head, as a compensation for entering the Union, they laughed heartily at their public meetings. The proposition that the Dominion Government should provide them with a fund of $800,000 with which to purchase from the large proprietors lands to be called public, made them laugh all the louder. But it was not until they were offered an annual sum of $30,000 for the support of their Local Government, and an annual grant equal to eighty cents per head until the population should reach 400,000, in consideration of surrendering the right of taxation to the Federal power, that they began to see an opportunity for perpetrating a joke that would set all the world laughing.

While they were enjoying themselves to the full at the expense of a too-anxious Ministry, it dawned upon the mind of one of the most brilliant of the jokers that, if any article of quick sale could be purchased in large quantities and stored away until after the act of union had been passed and ratified, it would then be free to enter any part of the Dominion without duty. The project had hardly been suggested when the capitalists put their heads and their money together, and the result was the purchase of as much rum as would float the Stevens Battery. Charlottetown, the gay capital of Queens County, was the place selected for storage. Pretty soon the odor of the place was so strong that the residents of the rural districts, on market days, returned home without having spent a penny for liquor. Now, whether this state of affairs was known at Ottawa we cannot say, but, somehow or other, it so happened that the proclamation of union had no sooner been issued than the fact leaked out that a law had gone into effect in relation to customs which would prevent the Prince Edward Islanders from shipping their rum to any other part of the Dominion. The telegraph had hardly notified the merry ones that their joke had misfired when they began to get sour and moody. The rum, from its associations, became distasteful to them so soon as it was found that they would be forced to consume it themselves. Charlottetown henceforth will, of course, be called Rumtown by impertinent tourists. To the lovers of temperance, the news will be as agreeable as it will be unexpected that this rum transaction has been more effective as an agent in the cause of total abstinence than years of agitation and shiploads of tracts. Although nearly sixteen months had elapsed since the act of union was passed by the Dominion Parliament, the rum stores at Charlottetown are yet far from being empty. Until they are, there will be no importations, and as a consequence no increase of the revenue. If the islanders had been equal to the emergency, and had enjoyed the turn of the laugh upon themselves as much as they would their joke had it been successful, they would still have been gainers by the little scheme, in so far as they would at least have had the rum for their own use duty free. But as it is, they derive no more satisfaction from it than children do in witnessing the preparation of the physic with which they are to be dosed at bedtime.

THE AGGRESSIVE CHINAMAN.

He has come to stay. There is no longer any possibility of doubt as to his intentions. Ah Sin is permanent. Those Californians who have always been opposed to him, and who have disdainfully held him up to the gaze of the citizens of the Republic as a shallow pagan whose hold upon our consideration was only temporary, are beginning to despair. The yellow son of the Celestial Empire is getting a firm grasp on civilization; he begins to feel the independence of his position; he no longer cringes. Even the little Chinese boys in the cities on our Pacific coast look mute defiance at the white hordes who stone them and duck them in horse-ponds. They realize that such persecution must soon end. Their parents invoke their thousands of deities with renewed energy, and steal the wall paper from their employers' houses to burn it as a thank-offering before the altars in the Joss-houses. John is jubilant at the thought of the good time coming. He even hints that he may soon want to vote. Chinamen were permitted to cast their ballots in a recent election in British Columbia, after having been duly naturalized and registered, and they will shortly demand the same privileges everywhere in the new Eldorado. What! says the anti-Chinese element, through the medium of an "old subscriber" to the San Francisco *Morning Call*, "Is a *Chinaman* eligible to become a voter *under any circumstances?*" Visions of the throngs of almond-eyed Celestials at the polls, adroitly shaking hundreds of tickets from their capacious sleeves into the ballot-box, or voting a dozen times each, with perfect immunity from detection, probably filled the mind of the irate inquirer as he penned his note. And when he read the answer of the editor, "that there is nothing to prevent a Chinaman from becoming a citizen, if he takes the legal steps necessary thereto," he doubtless filled the air with objurgations, and looked about him for a purchaser of his real estate, that he might leave a commonwealth whose people had not the firmness to continue in force the good old distinction between men and Chinamen.

As the courage and independence of the Celestial increase, as he feels more and more certain that he has established himself on American soil, he discloses characteristics which indisputably prove that he is getting civilized. The most noteworthy instance of this fact which we have at present before us is the account of an interesting affray which occurred in Stockton, Cal., a few days since. It appears that there are in that community two companies or organizations of Chinese, respectively known as the Yung Wo and the Sam Yup. Members of these rival brotherhoods were engaged in playing a small game for coin with pasteboard instruments, when a quarrel arose and blandness vanished. Civilization showed its stern front and its elevating influence in the shape of six-chambered revolvers, which were freely used. TY SHUM, an aged member of the Yung Wo fraternity, was shot through the body by an infuriated Sam Yup, who fought with a desperation and tact worthy the most highly civilized "Melican man." The local papers, in mentioning this occurrence—which the innocent Easterner, accustomed to believe the Chinaman a harmless and much-abused creature, might perhaps think exceptional—merely remark that the "shooting was poor." But other journals, which have recently given considerable attention to the character of the Chinese population on our Pacific coast, present a long list of violent and bloody deeds of which "John" has been guilty. The meek-eyed Celestials evidently go well armed, and are ready for a fight on small provocation.

The Chinaman has not been content with demonstrating his capacity for adopting the noble art of self-defense as it is understood in the West, but he has still further demonstrated his desire to have an intimate practical acquaintance with all the peculiar institutions of that section. In the vicinity of Marysville, Cal., he has blossomed into the full-fledged highwayman. A band of five Chinese, armed to the teeth, and provided with the usual profane and slang vocabulary of the eccentric "road agent" of the Pacific States, recently stopped an innocent emigrant of the Caucasian race and relieved him of a large sum of money. Deeply impressed with this method of securing fortunes as speedy, and, on the whole, reasonably safe, the imitative pagans have entered industriously upon the business, and will very likely have many successors. There is no denying that they evince quite as much aptitude for this branch of high art as has ever been demonstrated by the more pretentious Caucasian.

These small instances serve to show the Chinaman in a new light, and to prove that he is not likely to be much longer content with merely dwelling on the outskirts of our civilization, but proposes to enter fully into it. He is no more depicted as the cringing barbarian, who suffers all wrong without protest, and mutely accepts his fate, whatever it may be; but as a decided element, and one which must always be taken into account. He is bold and energetic in mining camps and in cities; he crowds the white man aside now and then. The other day the inhabitants of one of the new fashionable quarters of San Francisco discovered, much to their horror, that a Chinese colony was about to spring up in their very midst; that a village of several hundred "heathen," with the accompanying gambling dens and Joss-houses, would arise directly opposite the mansions of aristocrats, unless the speculators who controlled the land could induce the aforesaid heathen to change their minds. The "Celestial Alderman from the Chinese ward" and the "Americo-Chinese party" in local politics will, perhaps, be among the next announcements; and, in due time, the American citizens of California towns may expect to be met with the demand from Chinamen that CONFUCIUS shall be daily read in the public schools.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Remembering your efforts to bring to light the true state of affairs in the Erie Company, I am induced to put a question to you which I have tried in vain to get answered elsewhere.

Can you tell us why the present Directors of the Pacific Mail Company withhold from the public a fair and proper statement as to the condition of their affairs? It is now, I believe, about eighteen months since any authorized report was issued. In the ordinary course of business, an annual report was looked for, and ought to have been furnished to the shareholders. Such a report has been called for many times, but it has not yet seen the light of day. Everybody is in the dark as to what is going on within the company, and as to the proceedings of the Board of Direction. We all knew that a subsidy was obtained some time ago by the company, but how much did it cost to secure it? On that point I have heard many strange rumors, some of them calculated to disquiet those who have an interest in the stock.

Under these circumstances, surely it is highly important that the Directors should come forward with such a statement of their affairs as will bear investigation. If there is nothing wrong, why should the report be kept back? If the business and general position of the company are in a satisfactory condition, why should not the Directors come forward and say so?

These questions are interesting to a very large class of persons besides

AN INVESTOR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1874.

EX-SENATOR YULEE, OF FLORIDA, ON SLAVE CLAIMS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 29.—Ex-Senator Yulee, of Florida, writes here saying the statement now going the rounds of the press, to the effect that he is engaged in buying up slave claims in hopes that Congress will ultimately pay for the emancipated negroes, is absurdly false. He says the loss of slave property is one of the irremediable losses of the war, and the idea of any possible reclamation is too wild to be entertained by any sane man.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 29.—A gentleman whose standing in the country is ample guarantee of the authenticity of the information given below, writing from Washington City, says: "A personal friend of the President, who happens to be an intimate friend of mine, had a long conversation with Gen. Grant on the Civil Rights bill and other subjects a few days ago. The President spoke very freely and without the least reserve in regard to the Civil Rights bill. He said he was always opposed to it after he came to see its provisions; that his opposition to it was well known in the Cabinet, and that he intended certainly to veto it if it should pass Congress. He also explained the ground of his objections to the matter.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

The Soldene Troupe sing "The Grand Duchess" at the Lyceum this evening. At Booth's Theatre, Mr. J. S. Clarke enters upon an engagement in "Red Tape" and "Everybody's Friend." At Niblo's, Mr. J. R. Thorne profits by a benefit representation, of which "The Lady of Lyons," performed by Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., and Miss Eldridge, and "Customs of the Country," with Mrs. Barney Williams in the principle rôle, are the strongest attractions. At Wood's Museum, Mr. Frederic Robinson appears in "The Quarry Dell." Mr. Roberts reads at Association Hall for the second time this season. The habitual Monday changes of programme will be effected at the Olympic and Metropolitan Theatres; from other places of amusement come no fresh pieces or artists.

PARIS CHARITIES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal November 12: "This morning is bitterly cold, and with pleasure one reflects that the soup kitchens of Paris are alight again and almost ready for trade. There are two great societies here, the eldest of which, the Philanthropic dates from 1780. Louis XVI. was the founder of it, and his grateful people, by one of those quaint impulses which only belong to Parisians, erected to him that same year a pyramid of snow in front of the Louvre. The Philanthropique is still very decidedly aristocratic. Looking down the list of subscribers, no name but has a title. Princes are more common on that paper even than elsewhere. By the by, I notice a problem for genealogists. There are three Ducs De la Rochefoucauld—there may be a dozen more, but three are named among the patrons of this charity. One is Duc De la Rochefoucould-Bisaccia, one Duc De la Rochefoucauld De Doudeauville, and one Duc De la Rochefoucould D'Estissac. Which of these Dukes is the representative of the Rochefoucaulds, the Princes of Marsillac?—wasn't that the name?—and what relation are they, generally and respectively, to one another? Returning to the soup kitchen. The Philanthropic Society does hospital work also. Since its foundation it has nursed 200 000 sick persons. But the soup kitchen now receives chief attention. For five centimes (half a penny) it supplies a half litre of dry cooked vegetables, or seventy grammes of cooked meat, or four décilitres of bouillon, (near half a litre,) or ten centimes' worth of bread at bakers' rate for the day. It is evident that you cannot thus sell a penny for a half-penny and make a profit. The tickets are sold to charitable persons at ten centimes, but there is a considerable loss, of course, which is repaid by the subscriptions. This society has seventeen kitchens; the other, that of Saint Vincent de Paul, has twenty-five, of which five are open the whole year round. It is entirely in the hands of clerical people. No money is taken here, as might be expected under the circumstances. But the poor wretch who can get a ticket given him receives no less than 100 grammes of cooked meat, or half a litre of bouillon, or half a litre of cooked vegetables, or ten centimes' worth of bread at bakers' rate. Each kitchen balances its own accounts, keeps its own profit, if any, and only comes on the society when in loss. There is no balance-sheet or report. The two societies delivered last Winter more than 3,000,000 plates. The twenty-three kitchens established by Mme. De MacMahon in March last, which were intended to be but temporary, served 2,000,000 portions more. Curiously enough, it is the kitchen set in the very richest quarter which did most business last year—that in the Rue Malesherbes. This is supposed to be a compliment to the skill of its cooks, who are Sisters of Charity. Say what you like, Parisian beggars will be choosers in the eating way. Besides its kitchens the Philanthropic Society has given away 12,000 francs' worth of medicines from its six dispensaries, where the doctors attend gratis. Since its foundation the charity has raised and spent 7,000,000 francs, an enormous sum for this country. It has one office only—No. 115 Rue St. Honoré—and one gentleman to manage it—call him clerk, or manager, or what you will. One person manages this great society, with the occasional assistance of—a staff of clerks, you think; an auditor or two, a respectable attorney, an extra Secretary? None of these. M. Laporte, when pressed with work, occasionally begs the help of his mother.

RUSSIA IN KHIVA—ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

A leading article in the London *Times* of Nov. 14, refers as follows to the fresh difficulties of the Khan of Khiva: A telegram from our correspondent at St. Petersburg which we published yesterday is suggestive, though it cannot be said to be surprising. The Khan of Khiva is in trouble again. He cannot keep his Turcoman subjects in order. Accordingly he has written to Col. Ivanoff, the commander of the Russian garrison on the right bank of the Oxus, stating that he has neither soldiers, nor arms, nor money enough to put down the rebels, and asking for Russian help. Col. Ivanoff, it is stated, has written to the Turcomans, "reminding them of last year's punishment, and threatening them with immediate reprisals should they continue to disobey the Khan." The historical retrospect in which the Colonel invites the Turcomans to engage is certainly one which they cannot find wanting in pointed interest, and whether it proves in itself a sufficiently strong argument to restore their docility, it is at least of a nature to throw some light on their discontent. In those ten weeks of 1873, between the 9th of June, when Gen. Kaufmann advanced on Khiva, and the 24th of August, when he marched out of it, the Turcomans had an excellent opportunity of estimating both the Khan's capacity for ruling and the Russian talent for chastising. The Khan, it will be remembered, when he found that the Russians were really coming, had sent an Ambassador to meet Kaufmann at Kazala—"Fort No. 1" on the Jaxartes. This Plenipotentiary had the Russian captives under his charge, and was instructed to concede every demand that might be made; but, as the deliberation of his movements was equal to the greatness of his dignity, he, unfortunately, did not get to Kazala until some days after Kaufmann had left. No sooner had the bombardment begun, than the Khan offered unconditional surrender. He did not, however, surrender. He ran away, ordering his wives and slaves to follow him. This they were not allowed to do by the Turcomans and Khivans, who went on firing after their chief had told them to cease all resistance. By the treaty the Khan agreed to pay a war indemnity of 2,200,000 roubles, or about £300,000. Of this sum, about £83,000 was assessed to be paid by the Turcoman tribes. The Yomud Turcomans were required to pay within two weeks £41,000 of this—that is about sixteen shillings a head for every man, woman, and child of their tribe. They did not refuse to pay; they only asked for more time than a fortnight. Their envoys were seized, and Major Gen. Golovatchoff was ordered "to make an example" of them. The details of that "example" need not be recalled here. It is enough to say that a horde of Cossacks was sent sabring, shooting, lancing, and burning over a territory of nearly a hundred square miles. The "example" sufficed. The other tribes paid more or less quietly an average impost of more than £4 per tent, eking out the little coined money they had with the silver ornaments of the women or with horses and camels and carpets. Is it wonderful that, when the Turcomans were left to their misery and desolation, many of them preferred the Desert, or emigration, to such homes as remained for them? The men who suffered thus are no craven or spiritless hordes. Well mounted, though armed only with sabres or scythe-blades fastened to poles, they are said to have made a good fight against breech-loaders and mitrailleuses; and at least one of their leaders, during the Russian advance, evinced the sort of military genius which might have been shown by Tamerlane or Genghis Khan.

It is the Khan of Khiva whom the Turcomans have to thank for their troubles. At the time of the treaty he not only refused to be responsible for the payment of their indemnity, but denounced them—the most faithful and courageous defenders whom he had found among the people of Khiva—as robbers and outlaws. Altogether, it is not very surprising that they regard him with other than perfectly dutiful feelings, and, in the light which he has given us on his character and capacity, it is still less surprising that he cannot reduce them to obedience. He has called in Russia, and Russia will not be deaf to his appeal. If the admonition which Col. Ivanoff is stated to have addressed to the rebels is not effectual, no time will be lost in applying more cogent persuasions. The practical significance of all this is plain enough. There is no doubt how it must end. The Khan of Khiva will go the way which so many other Khans, Ameers, and Rajahs have gone before him. This is a prospect which England may view with unconcern, or rather with satisfaction. We are now in a position to appreciate such incidents in a calmer and a larger spirit than was easy for the public, or even for the most clear-sighted statesman, thirty years ago. The expedition under Perovsky, which the Emperor Nicholas sent against Khiva in 1839, and which had such a disastrous termination in 1840, disturbed the English mind of that day.

A CANADIAN RAILROAD PROJECT.

OTTAWA, Canada, Nov. 29.—Notice is given in the official *Gazette* that application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for an act to incorporate a railway company with full powers to construct, own, and operate a line of railway from Red River, in the Province of Manitoba, to some point in British Columbia, on the Pacific coast.

FOG ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 29.—A dense fog prevailed along the Hudson last night, ending with a heavy north-east storm, which lasted five hours, followed by clearing weather. All the night steamers were from seven to eight hours behind time.

FINE ARTS.

OUR PICTURE GALLERIES.

A FEW NOTABLE WORKS—SPECIMENS BY FORTUNY, GEORGE H. BOUGHTON, GEROME, MEISSONNIER, AND OTHERS.

Visitors from the country complain that New-York has no permanent public exhibition of paintings, the Museum of Art excepted, and wonder how it is that our Academy of Design is closed during some eight months of the year. But if we have no exhibition open to the public that may strictly be termed permanent, our dealers in works of art, in some measure, make up for this shortcoming by showing a most commendable liberality in the display of their treasures to all who choose to inspect them, and at the present time these art galleries are well worthy of a prolonged visit. The Goupil Gallery, as it is the largest, of course offers the greatest attraction, and never has it displayed a larger variety of more valuable works than those now adorning its walls. From Gérome, Brion, Meissonnier, Aug. Bonheur, Boldoni, Bauguiet, Merle, Bouguereau, Escosura, Madrazo, Fortuny, Meyer Von Bremen, Kaemmerer, Castres, Detaille, Simonetti, Vibert, Preyer, Rossi, Compte-Calix, and many others of lesser note, we find choice examples, to a few of which special attention may be called.

Kaemmerer, a rising artist, whose works are not much known here, is represented by "The Coast of Schevenningen, Holland," in which we have a view of one of the fashionable watering-places on the coast, with its motley crowd of fishermen, ladies, bathing women, children, priests, and flower girls. The picture is painted in what Queen Elizabeth would have called "an open garden light," and certainly would have pleased her Majesty by the almost entire absence of shadow, of which portion of a picture the Queen never could see the use. In this work the sun is supposed to be over head, and the figures are so disposed that what little shadow there is is scarcely perceptible. Yet the artist has contrived, by a skillful arrangement of his figures and by nice gradations of color, to obtain sufficient relief, and to make each object on the canvas keep its place. The drawing is exceptionally good, and the expressions of the invalid, the jolly, black-coated priest, and the panting grayhound remarkably strong and truthful. In quite different style is Learel's work, showing the interior of an ancient hall, near the centre of which stands a saucy looking young woman with an elaborately ornamented gun in her hand. Before her are assembled her retainers, as we may suppose, who have just returned from a successful foray, and with horn and drum are celebrating the event. The central figure is unfortunately not the best. The attitudes and expressions of the rough and somewhat villainous-looking retainers are admirably portrayed. Gustav Brion's fine composition, "The Bridal in Alsace," occupies, as it should, a prominent place in the gallery. In Brion's studies of peasant life we have something more than the mere externals. He sees the soul or mind beneath, and this, simple and honest as it may be, is not always a very refined one. Brion gives us, however, the man as he is, in the field, the church, at market, at the merry-making, and at the funeral. In this work we have a bridal party arriving at their future home. Near the door stand the old people to welcome bride and groom, the one proud and happy, the other timid and ill at ease. Supported by one of her friends she comes shrinkingly forward. Behind is seen the gayly painted household furniture, decorated with wreaths, and borne triumphantly aloft on the bridegroom's wagon. The sun smiles on all; and we cannot but feel the gladness of the happy party entering the humble cottage. Another remarkable work is Vibert's "Theological Dispute." A Cardinal and a Bishop have been discussing, "over the walnuts and the wine," some knotty point, and have apparently arrived at totally opposite conclusions thereon. The Bishop sits facing us—a plump, manly, solid figure, not a man to be moved by any little dispute of this nature; the Cardinal has his back toward us, but it is easy to see by the savagely nervous manner in which he grasps his hair, and by the uneasy position of his lower limbs, that he has entirely lost his temper; we know it just as well as if we could see his face. In dramatic power, suggestiveness of attitude, and brilliancy and harmony of color, there is no work in the collection surpassing this.

Coming somewhat nearer to our own school is Geo. H. Boughton's "The Heir Presumptive," which elicited warm commendation when exhibited at the Royal Academy in London. It is quite a large work, though unpretending in composition and subdued in tone. The scene is laid in an English park, filled with "old ancestral trees, so great and good;" deer in the distance are cropping the undergrowth, and in the foreground are three figures, an ancient serving-man, an aristocratic looking lady, and the heir. Behind are a negro servant and a white pony. The old man, who has been employed in raking together the falling leaves, has doffed his hat, and stands respectfully aside as the lady and the boy approach him. The latter, pale, graceful, thoughtful, and refined in appearance, touches lightly with his hand the head of the large mastiff trotting beside him. In strong contrast is the smug, self-satisfied looking darkey strutting behind. The pony is a rather shadowy, unsubstantial animal, and the drawing a little uncertain. The landscape is not the least charming portion of the picture. We see, indeed, a noble English park, beneath an Autumnal sky, when the glories of the Summer are departing, and the aspect of both the animal and vegetable world are subdued, though not saddened. It is one of the charms of Mr. Boughton's work that he knows so well how to place his figures and landscape in full sympathy the one with the other. Mr. Boughton has certainly painted no more artistic work than this, or one in which his theme has been more fully and successfully wrought out. It is not a picture to catch the eye of the superficial observer; it shows no brilliant color, no strong contrasts, but it contains much for him who can see beyond these, and who can read the artist's purpose. Of the French landscape school there is a strong work by Daubigny, the elder, with meadows, trees, and a fine effect of light on the water in the middle distance; and one by Aug. Bonheur, a formidable rival to his sister, a park-like scene, with sheep, white and black, in the foreground. The animals are superb studies, in both attitude and expression, and the landscape is painted with great care. The mysterious depths of the woods in the distance, shadowy and undefined, and the play of sunlight through the trees, are finely rendered. A little work by Castres, pupil of Zamacois, must not be overlooked, for Castres has herein caught something of the spirit of his master. It represents a mountain road, over the Pyrenees, probably, on which the snow lies deep. Ascending are a monk and an ass, and descending, a Savoyard and his bear. The fear of the ass, the consternation of the monk, and the cool indifference of man and bear, are happily depicted. It is a small picture, but with much in it. Meissonnier is adequately represented by a hollow-cheeked, dissipated-looking Guardsman, less brilliant in color than most of this artist's works; Gérome, by a cavalier, brilliant in plumage as a tropic bird, who is apparently going to an audience; Madrazo, by a Spanish woman; and Fortuny, recently deceased, by a sketchy work, representing the interior of a Spanish wine-house, with two men drinking and a girl drawing water. Slight as this work is, it shows the master's hand in the strength of expression and ease of attitude of the principal figures.

Among the larger works in the collection is Bouguereau's "Faust and Margaret," painted in 1872, and much stronger, more carefully finished, and showing more thought than many of his later works. Margaret, an unmistakable German peasant girl, and not a fine lady, as some of our artists will have her, is seated at her work, and is listening intently to the words of the handsome tempter. Her busy fingers have stopped while her ear drinks in what she half fears to listen to. Her tender, womanly face affords a fine contrast to the manly and confident one so close to her. At her feet sleeps the household cat, so well painted as to show that Bouguereau might have excelled in this branch of his art had he cared to devote himself to it. Although this work evinces no great originality of idea, it is very charming, and its technical merits leave little to be desired. The harmony of tone and transparency of the shadows are specially notable. From Escosura, an artist of rapidly-rising fame, we find "Rubens Painting the Portrait of Marie De Medici." The lady is seated, and is playing with a grayhound held in the arms of a little naked boy. Beside her stands an attendant, stiff of attitude and grim of face. The handsome, chivalrous-looking painter is hard at work on his canvas. A rich, golden-hued tapestry forms the back-ground, and brings out in strong relief Marie's somewhat ponderous form and smiling face. The flesh tints are the least satisfactory portion of the work. The picture executed by Bauguiet for the Vienna Exhibition, entitled "Art Studies"—two young ladies inspecting a sketch of a marble Cupid—is also here. It has all the smoothness of touch, brilliancy of color, and harmony of tone, which distinguish Bauguiet's works, and more than the usual feeling. The face of the girl supporting the Cupid, seen in shadow, is exquisitely painted. "The Panic," by Coomans, is, of course, a Pompeiian scene. A small boy has donned a lion's skin, and his companions are flying in terror from the horrid monster.

Of specimens of our own school there are not many in the gallery at present. Mr. W. T. Richards is fairly represented, and some of his water-colors of woodland scenery are admirable—equal in quality to those of the best foreign schools. Mr. Walter Satterlee has some pretty designs illustrative of the old cradle song, "Sleep, Baby, Sleep," better in conception than execution; and Mr. D. M. Carter, who devotes himself to Scripture subjects, has "The Coming of Our Lord." The design we recognize as an old familiar friend. The criticism applied by Sheridan to an honorable member's speech is specially applicable to Mr. Carter's picture—"What is true is not new, and what is new is not true."

The crayon drawings of poultry, by Cottin, of which we have heretofore spoken, should not escape attention. They are wonderfully spirited and life-like, are comparatively low in price, and can never fade as oils, water-colors, and other mediums occasionally do.

OBITUARY.

JONATHAN STURGES.

Jonathan Sturges, one of New-York's oldest and most prominent citizens, died on Saturday last at his residence, No. 40 East Thirty-sixth street, from the effects of a violent attack of pneumonia of four days' duration. Mr. Sturges was born on the 24th of March, 1802, at Southport, Conn. He came to this City in 1821 and entered the office of Reed & Lee, coffee merchants, No. 125 Front street, where he soon made himself popular for his strictly upright behavior and energetic business tact. In February, 1828, the old firm was dissolved, and that of Reed, Hemstead Sturges established in its place, Mr. Sturges becoming a partner in the new firm. At the death of Mr. Reed, the senior partner, in June, 1836, Mr. Sturges became head of the firm, and continued in that capacity until 1868, when he retired from mercantile pursuits, leaving the business in the hands of Mr. Benjamin G. Arnold of the present well known coffee and tea house of Benjamin G. Arnold & Co. One of the most important incidents of Mr. Sturges' business career was his connection with the Illinois Central Railroad, of which line he was one of the chief projectors, and with the subsequent workings and policy of which he took, perhaps, more active interest than any other person connected with it. It was through his endeavors mainly that the fortunes of the road, which were at first wavering and uncertain, were placed on a prosperous footing, and the road built up to its present high status among the great railroads of the West. It was owing to his exertions principally that the 2,595,000 acres of land granted by act of Congress on September 20, 1850, to the State of Illinois in aid of the construction of a railroad from Cairo to Chicago and Dunleith, was transferred to the Illinois Central Railroad Company; and in consideration of which, and in lieu of all other taxes, the company agreed to pay the State an amount equal to seven per cent. of the gross earnings of the road. This grant, and the wise discrimination observed in its use and distribution, made a successful enterprise of what was generally looked upon before the transfer was effected rather in the light of a desperate venture. Mr. Sturges' connection with the Illinois Central as one of its Directors did not cease until his death. His son-in-law, Mr. Osborn, is a member of the present Board of Directors. In politics Mr. Sturges was a stanch supporter of Republican institutions, and was a recognized leader of the anti-slavery movement. He was President of the Union League Club in 1863, and took a very active part, in connection with his official duties, in suppressing the great riots of that year. Throughout the entire period of the rebellion he was a practical supporter of the Union cause, for the aid of which he spent both time and means. Later, when the glaring acts of the Tweed régime were exposed by THE TIMES, and the indignation of the entire population aroused by their enormity, Mr. Sturges became one of the chief promoters of the Reform movement. The last act of his life in behalf of public morality was the signing of the protest against the holding of Sunday amusements, which was published on Saturday last. In religion Mr. Sturges was a member of the Reformed Church, and was one of the most energetic workers in the Church Extension Society of that denomination. In the support of needful charitable projects he was always known to be a most generous giver, and in private life was much beloved for his many social virtues. A special meeting of the Union League Club will be held this evening at 8 o'clock to take appropriate action on his death. The funeral services will be held to-morrow, at 4 P. M., at the Reformed Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street.

JOSEPH DODD.

Joseph Dodd, an old and faithful attaché of the General Post Office in this City, died at his home in Jersey City yesterday, at the age of eighty-four years. He was a native of New-York, and was familiarly, and we believe by courtesy, styled Col. Dodd, and for many years has been a sort of patriarch among his fellow-workers in the General Office, his connection with the service having covered a period of more than sixty years. He originally began work as a sort of mail-carrier, by attending to the delivery of the outgoing letter-bags from this City to parties authorized to receive them at or after crossing the various ferries. There was a time when it was a part of his regular duty to carry the out-bound Washington, Western, and Southern mail to the agents on the mail-coach running from Jersey City, and the old man was fond of relating how he used to take the single bag which contained this important matter, toss it on his shoulder, and trudge with it to the foot of Liberty street. Here he placed it in a skiff, or wherry, and rowed himself across to the Jersey City side, where, at an inn adjacent to the landing place, the coach with armed mail guards was usually in waiting to receive the bag. It was a favorite joke with the old gentleman in late years, as he watched the loading of the double-team wagons which are required at the present day to convey the same line of mails to the Jersey railway depots, to tell the employes engaged in the work that he had seen the time, when he was a young man, that he used to do, unaided, the work that they, horses and all, now make so much noise about. The mails of the present day, corresponding to those which, in a single bag, Col. Dodd used to toss over his shoulder and carry to the foot of Liberty street, weigh several tons. Later on in life Col. Dodd was interested in mail transportation contracts, under the old system, but the era of railways made the business too colossal for his method and usurped his functions. For some years past he has been a sort of privileged employe of the General Office, and on the occasion of breaking ground in the City Hall Park for the foundation of the New Post-office, the old veteran was accorded the post of honor, and turned up the first spadeful of earth. This special preferment was shown him as being probably the oldest attaché ever connected with the Postal Department of the public service. His funeral will take place on Wednesday next.

SIGNOR RONCOVIERI, BASSO.

Alfred Pierre Roncovieri, the well-known basso singer, died in San Francisco on the 20th inst., after a brief illness. M. Roncovieri had been connected with the musical profession in that city for many years, and sung with nearly every operatic troupe from the time of the Barrilla-Thorne Company, in 1852, down to the present time. He was a native of Bordeaux, France, fifty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and one child, in comfortable circumstances. His funeral took place on Sunday, the 22d, from the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, on Bush street, San Francisco, and a grand requiem mass was sung by nearly all the leading artists of the city.

BREVET BRIG. GEN. LAWRENCE.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—Brevet Brig. Gen. William H. Lawrence, aged forty years, died suddenly on Saturday afternoon in Boston. He left Boston with Col. Cowdin's regiment of Massachusetts volunteers as Adjutant, and was subsequently appointed on Gen. Hooker's staff and was with him through the war. The funeral will take place to-day.

EX-JUDGE READ, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

John M. Read, Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia, of cholera morbus, yesterday afternoon, after a short illness, aged seventy-eight years. He was the father of Gen. J. M. Read, United States Minister to Greece, who sailed for Europe last week.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

MR. BEECHER'S IMPRESSIONS.

WHAT ST. PAUL TAUGHT—A LIBERAL VIEW—RESPECT FOR COSMOPOLITAN SOCIAL EDUCATION.

Plymouth Church was crowded to its fullest capacity last evening to hear Mr. Beecher speak upon the observance of the Sabbath. So great was the throng of people that sought admission that several hundred were obliged to return home disappointed. In offering prayer Mr. Beecher referred to this country as the refuge of nations, as the home of those who were longing for opportunities which they could not find in their native land, and he prayed that their coming here might not be for their own welfare alone, but for the interests of this great nation and for the welfare of generations yet to come. At the conclusion of the services he took his text from the fifty-eighth chapter of Isaiah, thirteenth and fourteenth verses: "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath from doing thy pleasure on my holy day; and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord honorable; and shalt honor Him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking their own words." This was, he said, the command of the prophet—a command not simply of restriction, still less of forbiddal, but a command to make the observance of the day such as would make it honorable in their own sight and in that of the Lord. It was to be made not a day of bondage and self-denial, but a day of delight. Such it was to the old Jews, and it had the promise that if they would so use their Sabbath it would redound to their prosperity. This Sabbath was still held by the Jews, but among Christians the Lord's day had taken its place. But in so far as mere ecclesiastical authority is concerned it is no more a day under authority than is the Jewish Sabbath. If there be anything that Paul teaches it is that man is free in conscience to keep the day or not to keep it. If there was anything he declared it was that we were to grow into a higher and larger conception of the individuality of conscience, and he certainly did not take a point against the new law in favor of the old one. His argument, it seemed to him, left no doubt on this subject.

The question of a custom stood very different. A truth or a principle does not depend upon the Legislature, nor upon common consent, nor upon any public sentiment. But a custom does; an institution does. Justice, humanity, love, purity, taste, faith, derive no part of their authority from the Church; no part of their authority from the State. The State may recognize them, but they existed beforehand independent of the State. No enactments can annul them. But customs springing from any of these truths or principles might be variable, might be determined by churches for themselves. That man should reverence God, was a universal truth, and it could not be annulled, neither could it be enacted. It stood in its own nature before legislation, deriving its force from the constitution of man's soul; but how men are to express that reverence of the Creator they may determine for themselves. With regard to the Lord's day this was a topic much spoken of, and which had excited a good deal of interest in connection with certain movements. He would remark that what the people might do on such a day must depend very much on the people themselves. They might discuss the origin of the Sabbath, and its change from Saturday to Sunday, but it was a question for the common people's judgment as to what they should do with the Lord's day. It should be argued to them how the Lord's day was to be made a delight in their view, or it would be lost, and its customs, which have their foundation and authority in the consent of the common people, must fall. It was not enough to prove it in a churchly way. We were living in a community in which the Sunday question should be wisely considered, so as to secure the conviction and sympathy of our fellow-citizens of every denomination of religion and of every shade of opinion in politics. It was a question between church folks and worldly folks, and although the Church should instruct, its members had no authority over the whole community in such a way as to justify them in deciding for the community. Sunday was a national day by the Jewish law, and it was by our fathers taken by law out of the category of secular days and stands apart by legislation from all others. If it was in the power of the Legislature to give it this separateness it was also in its power to put it back again. If it was in the power of the people to make the laws for the circumscription of industries, it was also in their power to regulate the things men might do on the Lord's Day; and it was not enough for us to say the Church teaches this or that. The question should go before the people. If those who were prosperous, if those who were living at their ease, made Sunday a day to be strictly devoted to religious exercises without regard for the less favored citizens, and made them feel that instead of being a day for relaxation, a day of rest, it was a day in which the belt was buckled by many holes tighter, in which, conscientiously, they were not so free as on other days, the conviction that it was then a church day, and that the common people were oppressed, would work its abolition. And it would be a wise thing for ministers and priests to take into consideration that unless it was made a day of delight to the people they would take no interest in it, and at last they would cut it down.

The temper of the times would not long tolerate bondage in any matter. The question, therefore, was to be discussed as a statesman would discuss it. As a refuge for the nations of the earth, we have invited and received thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions of men brought up under different customs. They were among us and they add to our national strength. They had been taught to observe the Sabbath in one way, many of them. We have been taught to observe it in another way, and it would be peculiarly unfortunate if the adjustment of the question should lead to anything which would be repugnant to their social habits. The question should therefore be discussed with a temper and a charity so large that they might be able to settle it in a manner which would be satisfactory to all. All questions of a social kind would be settled in the light of the present day by the wants of the people and not by ecclesiastical usage. When New-England was settled our fore fathers felt that the Lord's day required that the Church and the magistrates should look after the dignity of everybody on that day, so that in the household and on the farm they determined what might be done. But that passed away with comparative speed. It was a conclusion that could not long bear liberty. Still our forefathers declare that the Sabbath should be observed, and it was a matter of fine for citizens to absent themselves from the house of God. That had also perished. It could not be said that people must go to the house of God; we could invite them, but no more. It was also in these times that men could not travel on the Lord's day unless there was great necessity for it. Then the question came up whether it was right to run stages on Sunday, and whether canal-boats should be run on Sunday. There was a discussion on that subject, which took up a large part of one session of the Legislature. But it was over and stages did not run on Sunday where it was not profitable; where it was, they did run. Then it was considered whether the mails should run on Sunday. But that question was also settled. The common people decided that while there should be a difference between Sunday and week days, yet great imperative necessity demands that there should be an exemption in the case of running the mails. Then it was a question whether railroads should run, and whether horse-cars should run on Sunday. The trains do not run as they do on week days; and they do not undertake to serve in the same manner as on week days. All these questions had been also settled.

Referring then to the observance of the Sabbath in the present time, he said that the Sabbath was made for men, not men for the Sabbath, and that the great social wants of the people should be served by it, not interfered with. He did not, however, sanction the opening of liquor saloons on Sunday. They were not necessary for the relaxation of the people. He was also opposed to theatrical exhibitions, but favored everything having for its object the elevating of the tastes and refining the sentiments of the masses. In dealing with this question men were likely to fall into the same mistakes as the Pharisees, who were so severely censured by the Son of God. They made use of the Sunday to take care solely of the prosperous people, and for this they were condemned. He then proceeded to trace many of the erroneous practices of religious people, on the Sabbath, which tended to make it a day of gloom and despondency, instead of recreation, and said that if he was in favor of everything which could make the Sunday more acceptable and agreeable to the masses of the people, it was because his sympathies had always been more with his kind—more with the suffering portions of the race—than with his own class. After giving an interesting sketch of his first impressions of the Sabbath, he went on to say that in crowded cities the best thing that could be done for the people would be to rout them out of their homes and keep them out the entire day. These were facts which Christian men should look in the face. There were tens of thousands of men who were living in New-York in such a way that they were obliged to violate almost every canon of humanity.

VICTOR HUGO AT A CIVIL INTERMENT.

A Paris dispatch to the London *Daily News* dated Nov. 15, runs as follows:

To-day took place the civil interment of Madame Paul Meurice, the wife of the editor of Victor Hugo's paper, *The Rappel*. Nearly 2,000 persons were present, and fully one-half that number followed the hearse to the Pere la Chaise. A special route had been prescribed for the *cortège*, which led it through Belleville, where a fair was going on. The contrast of the coarse suburban rejoicings with the mournful procession, headed by Victor Hugo, who followed the hearse bare-headed and on foot all the way—some what over five miles—was almost shocking. At the grave M. Hugo made a speech, which drew tears from those who heard it, and which would have been perfect but for the introduction into it of political matter. M. Hugo, who was deeply affected, took care to tell the crowd which assembled to hear him that the absence of clergy at the grave was not meant as a profession of atheism or impiety. He dwelt feelingly on the virtues of the deceased, who had passed the threshold of eternal life, and laid special stress on the courage which she had displayed during the siege of Paris. The women of Paris, he said, had entitled themselves to undying fame by their conduct during the siege. It seemed that there were times when the soul of woman soars above that of man, and gave him the example of fortitude and self-sacrifice; Mme. Meurice, when a savage enemy was resorting to famine, and shot, and shell, had given those about her an example of cheerful intrepidity which made them combine veneration with the love they bore her. He added, "Let us not lose this opportunity to offer our tribute to Paris, to the sacred city, whose heroic resistance has saved the honor of France. France has been lessened, but Paris has been made greater." M. Hugo then drew a touching picture of the domestic life of the deceased lady, whose grace and cheerfulness added to the enjoyment of brighter hours and diminished the gloom of times of adversity and disaster. This parting tribute was not a farewell; it was the expression of a hope before the solemn sublimity of the grave of a happy meeting in the world to come. M. Hugo also expressed a very high opinion of the deceased lady's husband, whom he described as one of the foremost men of the age, and whose sufferings in the cause of freedom, justice, and conscience he warmly eulogised. The passages of his address that referred to the siege of Paris, and the "savage enemy" were applauded by the crowd, an exhibition round an open grave which appeared unseemly even to a thirty-year old Parisian like myself. At the close of his speech there was some cries of "Vive la Republique!" I was glad to notice that M. Gambetta, who was among the persons present, seemed annoyed at this very unseasonable display, and appeared greatly moved by M. Hugo's feeling oration. Heavy rain fell during the ceremony, and there was no crowd and no manifestation outside the cemetery.

MR. GLADSTONE, LORD CAMOYS, AND LORD ACTON.

Mgr. Capel writes as follows to the London *Times*:

As Mr. Gladstone has stated that about one-sixth of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom hold doctrines which, if logically carried out, are "incentive to general disturbance, a premium upon European wars," it is of the gravest importance that in meeting so serious a charge no false impression be allowed to influence the public mind. If the letters of Lord Acton and Lord Camoys go unchallenged, much misapprehension will obtain. Permit me, then, to trespass on your space to prevent this:

1. Excellent as are these noble peers, they are in no way representatives either of Catholic thought or of the Catholic laity. They take little or no part in the life of the Catholic body in this country, and would not have the shadow of a chance to be chosen as spokesmen of our laity.

2. Lord Acton, having made statements imputing atrocious charges to the Holy See, is bound in common justice to give equally publicly the authorities on which these rest,

3. If Lord Camoys seriously and obstinately refuses to accept the "doctrine of the personal infallibility of the Pope," then does he make shipwreck of the faith, and *ipso facto* separate himself from communion with the Church and the See of St. Peter.

4. Before the Vatican Decree all Catholics were bound to hold that the gift of infallibility belonged to the Church; that it was exercised by the teaching body of the Church united to the Pope, either dispersed in daily teaching or assembled in General Council; and that this infallibility was exercised over the whole field of "faith and morals."

5. After the Vatican decree, infallibility, neither in its nature nor in its scope, was added to; it was only decided that the *ex-cathedra* or official utterances of the Head of the Church were so directed by the Holy Ghost that they could not be at variance with the truth. This did but assert the unerring exercise of the infallibility of the Church through its head.

6. It is, therefore, a misunderstanding on the part of Lord Camoys and Mr. Gladstone to imagine that the Vatican decrees in any way touched the former domain of infallibility. If it were justifiable to emancipate Catholics, and extend to them the political privileges of other of her Majesty's subjects previous to 1870, there is not the least reason now for raising a new cry against them.

7. The Church has always held—

(a) That all power, civil or ecclesiastical, emanates from God.

(b) That both, therefore, are to be honored and obeyed.

(c) That the ecclesiastical power is superior to the civil, and defines the limits of one and the other.

(d) That where the civil power passes its proper province, then has the Church the right to raise her voice and condemn it.

8. As in fulfilling the precept, "Honor thy father and thy mother," cases may arise wherein the child must obey God rather than its parent, so likewise it may unfortunately happen that the State may abuse its power, and conscience, clearly perceiving this, legitimately refuse obedience. But, as the exception in the first instance does not justify us in speaking of a divided allegiance, neither does it in the second."

THE VATICAN DECREES.

Mr. Henry Petre writes to the *Times*: "The importance of the question so ably and seasonably raised by Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the late Vatican decrees must be my apology for seeking to occupy valuable space in the columns of the *Times*. The plain and straightforward statement contained in Lord Camoys' letter speaks for itself, and its sound common sense needs neither support nor confirmation from any quarter. It will be no exaggeration to affirm that among the Old Catholics of England, however loath they may be to appear in open opposition to the authority of their Church, there are many who watch with anxiety, not unmingled with regret, the reckless and irrational proceedings of the Ultramontane party—a party seeking to impose upon the world, with all the means of powerful combination at its command, the astounding claims issuing from the Vatican—claims and pretensions long since supposed to have been extinct, which now in their resuscitation are tending to open hostility with modern progress, and to collision with every civil authority in Europe. For one who, in early youth, acquired the tenets of his faith in the midst of a community renowned as the stanchest and most learned bulwarks of the Church, (I can refer to no other than the ditinguished Order of the Society of Jesus,) I can for one affirm, with Lord Camoys, in support of Mr. Gladstone's statement, that dogmas now insisted upon as Articles of Faith, were not then presented in that light. The Archbishop of Westminster, able and powerful logician as he is, may fence as he will with the meaning and import of words, but the stubborn fact must stare him in the face that whatever may have been the individual and irresponsible opinions of theologians in times gone by, still the dogmas of the Immaculate Conception and the personal infallibility of the Pope have been recently promulgated to the "Faithful" for their acceptance as Articles of Faith, and, as such, are additions to ancient doctrine. The claims of the Vatican to supreme and infallible authority, over all things pertaining to faith and morals, the limits of which the Vatican is alone to decide, embrace so vast and immense a range, entering into every relation and branch of human life, that we may easily contemplate the power of the church clashing with the civil authority. Under such circumstances, the only reply a loyal subject could possibly make to Mr. Gladstone's appeal would be 'An Englishman first, a Catholic after.'"

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday says: "It was a sad Thanksgiving Day for some households in the Metropolis, where diphtheria has recently visited and stricken down many loved ones. We have heard of one instance where a young and lovely mother was called upon to drink the cup of sorrow to the dregs. On the 15th she lost a darling son nine years old; on the 20th another son, two years younger, was taken; on the 22d a third son, four years old, followed his brothers to the grave, and on the 25th their loved sister, five years old, fell a victim to the ruthless destroyer's hand. How can the stricken mother's heart bear up when she sees her loved ones snatched from her in this way? Her affliction is greater than poor, weak humanity can bear."

THE FOREIGN DEMAND FOR ENGLISH COAL.

The relative importance of the demand for English coal in different parts of the world is shown by the following return of the exports for the month of September. The total of 1,297,739 tons was divided as under: France took 186,400 tons; India, 120,704; Germany, 101,013; Russia, 91,059; South America, 89,832; Italy, 89,341; Denmark, 76,577; Africa, 71,099; Prussia, 68,839; Sweden, 64,772; the Mediterranean Islands, 59,915; Holland, 50,394; Norway, 38,917; Spain, 37,722; Turkey, 30,388; the Antilles, 25,700; North America, 24,938; Belgium, 24,731; Portugal, 15,062; Austria, 10,009; the Channel Islands, 6,419; Greece, 4,668; Australia, 4,356; the Madeira Islands, 3,024; other places, 1,210. Of the French ports Dieppe took the largest amount, namely, 24,335 tons. Of the total export of 1,297,739 tons, 622,943 came from Northern ports; 105,693 from Yorkshire, 5,192 from London, 80,055 from Liverpool, 337,655 from the Bristol Channel, 146,198 from Scotland.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

Experiments have lately been made in Sweden with a new explosive compound, which is stated to embody all the good and none of the bad qualities of every previously known explosive, than which it is also said to be more powerful. This new destructive agent comes to us under the very expressive name of "vigorite," but the nature of its composition is at present kept a profound secret by its inventor, who is, we understand, a Swede.

THE ENGLISH DIVORCE COURT.

The annual return made to the Secretary of State by the Register of the Divorce Court shows that in the year 1873 the court made as many as 215 "decrees absolute" for the dissolution of marriages. In 1872 the number was only 133; in 1871 it was 166; in 1870 it was 154, averaging 151 a year in those three years. The increased number in 1873 raises the average of the last four years to 167 a year. The act creating this court came into operation in January, 1858.

FAST TROTTING.

FULLERTON'S ACHIEVEMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 21.

THE EXTRAORDINARY TIME OF 2:20½, 2:22¾, AND 2:21¼, TO WAGON.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 22.

One of the most remarkable turf contests ever witnessed was the trotting race which took place on the track of the Bay District Fair Ground Association yesterday afternoon, the contesting steeds being the Eastern horse, Judge Fullerton, which arrived but a few weeks ago; James R. Keene's trotting stallion, Sam Purdy, and Occident, owned by Ex-Gov. Stanford. The characteristic Californian faith in the superiority of everything Californian received another humiliating shock. The repeated failures of the horse Occident, culminating with his defeat at Sacramento this Fall by Sam Purdy, in slow time, caused him to fall in public estimation. Two weeks ago he won his first victory, beating Fullerton, and earning for his first recorded time 2:18, in a race. This, in a measure, restored him to popularity. He has again met the horse he then vanquished, and been stripped of his laurels. The fact that the time of the victor in each heat was the fastest ever made to wagon detracts but little from the discredit of his defeat, for he was also beaten by Purdy, whose best recorded time is 5¼ seconds slower than his. The result is mainly due to the unfortunate disposition and inexperience of the horse, although it is within possibility that his lack of speed had considerable to do with his defeat. In his last preceding race, under the control of the most successful driver in America, he won the last two heats without a skip. It was hoped that under the same management he would be steady in yesterday's race. But such hopes were illusive. The plebeian blood and unfortunate disposition of the horse were painfully apparent. He sulked and broke, and could be got down to his gait only with great difficulty. Once off his feet, his chance of winning the heat was lost, although when he struck a good gait and settled to his work he trotted as fast as ever, and appeared to outfoot both of his competitors.

The pool-box at the commencement of the race contained over $100,000, and at its close about $130,000. The betting opened on Monday night, Occident being the favorite at slight odds, Fullerton being second choice, and Purdy selling for less than half the amount paid for second choice. Occident retained the call in the pools until Thursday night, when Fullerton advanced to first choice. Purdy was known to be several seconds slower than the other two, but they were bad breakers, while he seldom breaks, and when he does rarely loses much by it. On account of his superior strength and steadiness, it was thought that, in case the others made any mistakes or the race proved a protracted one, he would be likely to carry off first money.

The race was mile heats, three in five, to wagon, for a purse of $6,000—$3,000 to first horse, $2,000 to second, and $1,000 to third. In the first few pools Fullerton was the favorite, but Occident soon sold even with him and sometimes he had slightly the call. The first pool sold on the track as follows: Fullerton, $50; Occident, $45; Purdy, $13. The last one sold was: Occident, $100; Fullerton, $90; Purdy, $40. The intermediate ones fluctuated between these rates, Occident and Fullerton selling about even.

THE FIRST HEAT.

In drawing for positions Purdy won the pole, Occident second position, and Fullerton had the outside. They made three unsuccessful attempts to get away evenly, Fullerton scoring too rapidly, coming up at least a length and a half ahead of the others each time, while Occident invariably came last. On the fourth attempt the bell in the judges' stand tapped for them to go, Occident being a short length behind them at the start. The striking of the loud-toned bell sounded the knell of Occident's hopes of winning the heat. It frightened him into a break at once, and before he had got fifty yards from the starting point he was dancing wildly in the air. Purdy also broke, but was gathered immediately by McClellan, and went to trotting again as though nothing had happened. In the meantime Fullerton had been striding away like a scared wolf. By the time Occident had finished his polka around the turn, the Eastern horse had reached the quarter-pole in 36¼ seconds, five lengths ahead of Purdy, while Occident was forty yards still further behind. From here to the half-mile pole Purdy gained slightly, and at the half, which was made in 1:10½, was within about four lengths behind Fullerton, while Occident was still about forty yards behind. Within a few strides after passing the half-mile pole, Occident again "went all to pieces," so to speak. He ran around the turn, and by the time Doble got him to trotting again he was more than a distance behind. Fullerton was rushing along like a flash of spurred lightning. Hickok, hoping to distance Occident, called on his horse for more speed, and the animal responded gallantly. Every one expected to see Occident distanced, but the "little brown horse" had quit his nonsense, and was going at a tremendous gait. Purdy fell away from the terrific stride of the Eastern horse, but Occident closed up the gap considerably, although he was still far behind. With a motion as regular as that of a walking-beam and as swift as the revolution of a great fly-wheel, Fullerton passed under the wire forty yards ahead of Purdy, while Occident was far in the rear. It was the general belief that he had been distanced, although some contended that he had got in before the flag fell. As the announcement was made that Occident was third in the heat, and not distanced, as feared, an audible breath of relief went up from the crowd, followed a moment afterward by a hearty cheer as the black-board was hung out with the time 2:20½ on it. This is by 3½ seconds the best time to wagon ever recorded in favor of any horse. Occident was said by the distance judges to have got his saddle abreast the stand as the flag fell. Hitherto the best recorded time in this kind of a race was 2:24, which was made by Dexter some years ago in a race with Lady Thorne. Two years ago Occident made a display trot to wagon at Sacramento, going a mile in 2:23½, but this does not constitute a record. After this heat there was a marked change in the sentiment of betting men, as evinced in the pool-box. The following pool is a good indication of the average state of the betting gauge: Fullerton, $350; Occident, $140; Purdy, $125.

THE SECOND HEAT.

In this heat there was an exasperating number of false starts. Fullerton invariably came up too fast for the others, and Occident behind. After the fourth attempt Hickok stopped, without permission, to have his horse's mouth swabbed out. For this he was fined $5. He protested angrily that he had not swabbed out the horse's mouth, and said to the Judge: "You are putting on airs," whereupon the Judge promptly responded that "You are fined $25 more for that." After several more attempts to get started, the judges directed the drivers to score from the 150 yard pole. Doble protested that he could not get his horse started so near the stand, but the judges remained firm. The drivers were finally directed to score by Occident, he being always last in coming to the score. McClellan stopped in front of the stand while this command was being given, and upon starting struck Purdy a sharp cut with the whip. The easy, good natured indifference with which it was received by the animal evoked great laughter from the crowd. McClellan and Hickok were fined $10 each for not scoring by Occident as directed, although Hickok protested that he turned at the 150 yard pole, while Doble drove beyond it.

It was 4 o'clock, and on the thirteenth attempt the bell tapped them off, Doble having several times before asked for the word. Fullerton was a short length ahead of Purdy and Occident nearly a length further behind. They all trotted very steadily around the turn, but Fullerton outfooted them, and at the quarter pole, which was reached in 35½ seconds, was five lengths ahead of Purdy, who was three lengths ahead of Occident. Just after passing the pole Occident broke badly and ran nearly to the half mile pole. In the meantime Fullerton had been going like a Norwegian rabbit, and he reached the half mile pole in 1:10, fully thirty yards ahead of Sam Purdy, while Occident was sixty yards behind the second horse. Around the turn Occident began to trot steadily and rapidly, Purdy falling further behind Fullerton, who was about forty yards ahead of him, but Occident had closed the gap considerably. He trotted very fast down the long work in the homestretch to save his distance. Hickok seeing he had the heat secure, and that he could not distance either of the other horses, held Fullerton up and crossed the score in an easy trot in 2:22¾, forty yards ahead of Purdy, who was about five lengths ahead of Occident. This second heat—a second and a quarter below the best time of any horse—after making such a remarkable first heat, was considered a wonderful feat; yet, in the opinion of experienced horsemen, Fullerton could have made it in 2:20, if kept at his best stride at the finish. It was now seen that neither Occident, Purdy, nor any other horse in America could beat Fullerton on that day at such a race, and the only betting was by those who were struggling to hedge out. They ran Fullerton up to the odds of $1,000 to $100, Occident and Purdy being sold as a field.

THE THIRD HEAT.

At 4:30 the horses were called up for the third heat. Occident, as on the preceding trials, appeared not to have sweat out very well, but the condition of the other two was in every way satisfactory. They got the signal the first time they came to the score. Fullerton, as in the preceding heats, had the advantage by nearly a length, Occident being nearly two lengths behind. Fullerton immediately pulled away from his competitors, but Occident was going steadily, and hopes were entertained that he would behave himself and make a good showing, if he did not take the heat. At the quarter Fullerton was four open lengths ahead of Purdy, having made it in 36½ seconds. Occident was still trotting steadily, but appeared to be lacking in the important element of speed, being about six lengths behind Purdy. The horses went to the half without any marked change in the relative positions. Time, 1:11. Around the turn Occident began to crawl up, while Purdy began to fall rearward. He made a slight break, but landed square on his feet in a moment. Before reaching the three-quarter pole, Occident had passed him and was brushing up toward Fullerton. Some of his friends entertained the wild hope, founded on his speed in the straight work of the homestretch, that he would win the heat, but he wasn't a sufficiently fast horse to do it. Fullerton had the lead by twenty-five yards at the head of the stretch, and came home easily six lengths ahead of Occident in 2:21¼. Hickok looking back to see where his competitors were. Purdy was thirty yards behind Occident. This is even more wonderful time than that made in the first heat, in consideration of its being the third heat, and the unusual scoring done in the second heat. The only break made by Fullerton was a slight skip in one of the scorings. Occident trotted the last heat without a skip. Following is the recapitulation:

BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION'S COURSE, SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Trotting: mile heats, three in five, to wagon; purse $6,000—$3,000 to first horse, $2,000 to second, and $1,000 to third horse.

O. A. Hickok named ch. g. Fullerton	1	1	1
T. McClellan named b. s. Sam Purdy	2	2	3
Budd Doble named br. g. Occident	3	3	2

Time—2:20½, 2:22¾, 2:21¼.

The Judges awarded the first money to Fullerton, the second to Purdy, and the third was won by Occident.

GIANT POWDER AS FREIGHT.

INTERESTING TRIAL IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT AT AUBURN—IT IS PRONOUNCED NOT DANGEROUS.

From the Auburn Advertiser, Nov. 25.

The United States District Court, while in session in this city, Judge Wallace presiding, was occupied last Saturday in trying a case of more than usual interest and importance. It involved the question whether giant powder is dangerous to transport. As many of our readers may not be acquainted with this extraordinary explosive, we will give a brief account of its composition and qualities. Its proper name is dynamite, but in this country it is better known as giant powder. It is of two kinds: No. 1, composed of seventy-five per cent. of nitro-glycerine and twenty-five per cent. of infusorial earth; No. 2 has much less nitro-glycerine, and the deficiency is supplied by nitre, saltpetre, and rosen. No. 2 is not quite so strong as No. 1, and only half as costly. It has the look of dirty corn meal, and gives no sign to the eye of the resistless power it contains. Its explosion does not take place like gunpowder, burning from point to point, but the entire mass, however large, bursts at once as if the band that held it were cut, and the recoil of each grain took place at the same instant. It shatters the hardest rock as if it were the most fragile of things, and rends wrought iron and solid steel as if they were rags. The lightest charge of it in the heaviest rifle or ordinance tears the gun into a thousand pieces. It is as good in water as out. If turned loose into a bore hole filled with water it sinks to the bottom—is tamped by the water and explodes with full effect. From the fact that dynamite contains nitro-glycerine, which in its normal condition is one of the most easily explodable of all things, going off on the smallest sharp percussive shock, or blow, or jar, and therefore extremely difficult and dangerous to transport or use, it has been supposed that the powder was in like manner dangerous. By a certain act of Congress it is made a misdemeanor, punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment, to ship nitro-glycerine, gunpowder, friction matches, camphene, or other like highly inflammable or dangerously-explosive substances on steam-boats without marking the name or character of the contents on the boxes or vessels containing them.

Varney & Doe, agents of the Atlantic Giant Powder Company, New-York, and their factory at Drakesville, N. J., some time since caused 220 boxes of giant powder, containing 11,000 pounds, to be shipped over Lake Erie on two steamers without being thus marked. They were arrested and indicted by the United States authorities, and on Saturday last were tried. The defendants based their defence on the fact that the powder was not dangerous to transport, and was therefore not within the requirements of the law. The whole case turned on this issue. During the trial the following facts were shown beyond question:

That mere fire or heat will not explode it. It burns to ashes like saltpetre paper. This was done in court. Eight thousand pounds have been burned in one lot without exploding. Those acquainted with it stand upon boxes of it while the powder within is on fire. A cartridge of the powder is held in the hand and set on fire, and when half burned is extinguished by a little water or by the foot. It is poured upon a red-hot iron plate and a red-hot poker thrust into it without an explosion. A box of it is thrown from any height upon rocks until the boxes are broken in pieces. Naked cartridges of it are treated in like manner. A box of it is placed on a flat stone and an iron weight of ninety pounds let fall upon it and repeated until the box is broken to splinters. Boxes and cartridges of it are pounded with a sledge-hammer without limit.

The secret of its safety lies in the fact that the absorbent is soft, compressible and elastic, whereby the powder becomes a cushion on which all blows are deadened. A blow upon it is like a blow on a meal bag. Hence the greater the quantity the greater the safety. It has been subjected to the severest tests by numerous scientific men, engineers, experts in explosives, committees, and military and other commissions; railroad, steam-boat, and other freighting companies; contractors, miners, and blasters of every class. Several Governments of Europe allow it to pass as common freight. During the last five years it has been transported to the extent of millions of pounds per annum by all the ordinary means of conveyance in every climate and temperature and not one ounce of it has ever exploded while thus in transitu.

The only practicable means of exploding it is by a large and powerful percussion cap. Those exhibited were an inch long and a quarter of an inch in diameter, and had three-eighths of an inch of fulminate of mercury. A fuse is inserted in the open end of the cap, which is then placed in the powder. The fuse fires the cap and this explodes the powder. One of the caps was exploded in the court-room and made a report like a pistol.

At the conclusion of the evidence and argument the Court carefully and ably reviewed the case in all its bearings, and particularly the evidence on the question of dangerousness, and then directed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty, remarking that it would be idle to submit the case to the jury, since if it should find a verdict of guilty the Court would be constrained, under the showing made, to set it aside. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant District Attorneys Messrs. Brazee and Pound, and the defense by Judge Dewey, of the firm of Chipman & Dewey, of Detroit.

THE ELECTION IN MICHIGAN.

The Lansing *Republican* furnishes the official vote of Michigan on the proposed new Constitution and the woman's suffrage proposition, in all the counties but one of the State. The vote for the new Constitution was 39,280, and against it 124,042, showing a majority against the instrument of 84,762, in a total vote of 163,322, which is only seventy-three per cent. of the total vote for Governor cast at the same election, and only fifty-three per cent. of the total estimated number of voters. Eighteen of the smaller northern counties gave majorities for the new instrument, but every county in the five southern tiers went against it. Woman suffrage was negatived by 95,877 majority in a total vote of 176,031, which is seventy-nine per cent. of the total vote cast for Governor, and fifty-eight per cent. of the estimated voters. More electors objected to women in politics, by almost 12,000 than were opposed to the new Constitution. The only county giving a majority for the measure was Emmet, the smallest county in the State excepting two. Wayne, where the Detroit *Evening News* advocated it almost alone among newspapers, cast 6,989 majority against it, or more than three to one of the votes polled. For Congressmen the First District gives Alpheus S. Williams, Democrat, 1956 majority. The Second re-elects Henry Waldron by 555 majority, and the Third, George Willard, by 1,198 majority, both being Republicans. In the Fourth District, Allen Potter, Democrat, is elected by 858 majority; in the Fifth, William B. Williams, Republican, by 1,154 majority; in the Sixth, George H. Durand, Democrat, by 1,636 majority. The Seventh District gives Omer D. Congar, Republican, 1,982 majority. The Eighth District is close, but Nathaniel B. Bradley, Republican, is re-elected; his majority probably will be 40. In the Ninth District, Jay A. Hubbell had no serious opposition, and his majority is about 8,500. The new Legislature is thus divided:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	18	53	71
Democrats	14	47	61
Republican majority	4	6	10

MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH AT GUILDHALL.

The London *Times* of Nov. 17, says: "An entirely unwarranted construction having been, in some quarters, placed on the expressions used by the Prime Minister, at Guildhall, on the subject of arbitrary arrests, we are authorized to state that, in making those observations, the case of Count Arnim was not present to his mind, for the sufficient reason that the arrest of Count Arnim was not arbitrary, but in accordance with the laws of his country."

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Atkinson's White Rose,
55 cents a bottle.
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Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.,
Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

MARRIED.

GILMORE—VAN DYKE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 26, 1874, by Rev. Louis J. Rhatigan, MILTON H. GILMORE, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to ELEANOR S. VAN DYKE.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

LINDLEY—STILWELL.—On Tuesday evening, 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Bishop Foster, D. D., EDWIN G. LINDLEY to ELLA V., daughter of R. E. Stilwell, all of this City.

DIED.

ALVORD.—At Hartford, Conn., Nov. 28, 1874, aged 63 years, C. A. ALVORD, for many years printer at No. 15 Vandewater st., this City.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 63 Spring st., Hartford, Conn., Monday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Nov. 28, MARY ANN, wife of Stewart Brown.

Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th av., corner 10th st., on Tuesday morning, Dec 1, at 10:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BOYNTON.—Suddenly, in Rome, Italy, Nov. 18 inst., Mrs. ANNA BOYNTON, widow of the late Ray Boynton, and daughter of the late Joshua Brookes.

BORDWELL.—On Friday evening, the 27th of November inst., MATILDA L. BORDWELL, in the 73d year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of Henry E. Knox, No. 243 5th av., on Monday, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock.

☞ Washington County papers will please copy.

CARLISLE.—On Friday evening, Nov. 27, MARY, relict of James Carlisle.

Relatives and friends, also the friends of her brother, James F. Freeborn, are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 2 West 47th street, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

CRITTENDEN.—On Nov. 28, 1874, at 12 M., at Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, JOSEPH H. CRITTENDEN, in the 70th year of his age, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio.

Remains will be taken to Cleveland for interment.

CALHOUN.—On Thursday, 26th inst., after a short illness, JOHN C. CALHOUN, in the 61st year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Collegiate Reformed Church, corner 48th st. and 5th av., on Monday, 30th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M. A prior service for the relatives will be held at his late residence, No. 13 West 48th st., at 2:30 P. M.

CLAY.—On Nov. 29, at No. 38 Union square, ELIZABETH CLAY, daughter of the late Ralph Clay.

CONKLIN.—At the residence of her grandfather, V. H. Halleck, Woodsburg, Long Island, on Seventh day eve, 28th inst., of diphtheria, HENRIETTA, only child of James and Anna H. Conklin, aged 3 years and 9 days.

Funeral will be held at Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, Long Island, on Third day, 1st prox., at 12 o'clock M. Train leaves James slip, via Long Island Railroad, at 9:30.

CONNOR.—On Friday, Nov. 27, after a short illness, FANNY CONNOR, the beloved wife of Felix Connor, in the 48th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 211 East 35th st., on Monday, Nov. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DODD.—In Jersey City, Sunday morning, Nov. 29, Col. JOSEPH DODD, aged 84 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 59 Grand st., Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

FELT.—On the 28th inst., at Richmond, Va., H. B. FELT, late of the firm of Felt & Drake, New-York City.

Funeral services at the residence of R. P. Baker, near Tompkinsville Landing, Staten Island, Tuesday, 10:30 A. M.

HERRICK.—At Summit, N. J., Nov. 27, 1874, JOHN JAMES, eldest son of John V. B. and the late Amelia J. Herrick, aged 6 years.

Funeral services from the residence of his father, at Summit, on Monday, Nov. 30, at 12:30 o'clock.

MARSHALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Nov. 27, 1874, Mrs. JULIA M., widow of the late Rev. Joseph D. Marshall, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John G. and George E., and of her son-in-law, Frank Squier, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 51 Bedford av., on Monday afternoon, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock.

McLAREN.—On Friday evening, Nov. 27, at his residence, No. 182 2d av., JOHN McLAREN, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. Interment in Trinity Cemetery.

PRENTISS.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, at the residence of her brother, W. W. Backus, No. 1,495 Pacific street, Brooklyn, VASHTI E., wife of John Prentiss, of Westfield, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STURGES.—At his residence, No. 40 East 36th st., in this City, on the evening of the 28th November, of pneumonia, JONATHAN STURGES, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Reformed Church, corner of 5th av. and 29th st., on Tuesday, the 1st of December, at 4 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. A service will be held at his late residence for the relatives of the family at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment on Wednesday.

TALBOT.—Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, after a short illness, CHARLES N. TALBOT, aged 72

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THURMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, the 27th inst., MARY, wife of Charles Thurman, aged 57 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 58 Green av., on Monday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH, to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

HOWARD & CO.,

FIFTH AVENUE.

OPEN IN THE EVENING.

We have been opening new goods for the last two weeks, and our Holiday Stock is now all in, and comprises the largest and best assortment of Fancy Goods ever seen in New-York.

OPEN IN THE EVENING.

Every article is of the best quality; there is nothing of a second or inferior quality whatever. The prices are marked in plain figures, and are really lower than the same goods can be bought elsewhere, even from so-called wholesale dealers.

OPEN IN THE EVENING.

No one is ever urged to buy; it is a positive rule to our salesmen never, under any circumstances, to ask customers to purchase; any one can, therefore, examine our goods with perfect freedom from importunity.

OPEN IN THE EVENING.

We trust many will avail themselves of the opportunity of spending an hour or two some evening in examining our goods, while the stock is so large and complete. The location of our store is convenient and the attractions are many.

OPEN IN THE EVENING.

Many are under the impression that high prices must be paid in a Fifth avenue store. This is not so. Our prices will be found lower than elsewhere. While we have many valuable and expensive goods, we have also an unusually large assortment at moderate prices, and hundreds of articles can be found in our stock at $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, to $10 each, many of which are exclusive patterns, not to be found elsewhere.

OPEN IN THE EVENING.

Many of these goods are arranged on tables at uniform prices. Thus, there is a table on which all articles are $3 each, another at $5 each, another at $10 each, &c., &c.

Selections can be made now, and the goods will be retained, if desired, and sent home on Christmas Eve.

OPEN IN THE EVENING,

HOWARD & CO.,

NO. 222 5TH. AV.,

Between 26th and 27th sts., just above Madison square, near all the principal hotels.

HEAD-QUARTERS VETERAN CORPS, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS CORPS will be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, on FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested. By order JOHN T. CAMP, Colonel.
C. J. McCOMBER, Adjutant.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

A special meeting of the Club will be held on Monday evening, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock, to take appropriate action in regard to the death of JONATHAN STURGES, late President of the Club.

By order of the President.
GEORGE H. B. HILL, Secretary.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRH." By A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Price 10 cents. Address No. 28 East 20th st.

"The success of this treatment is undoubted."—*Journal of Medical Science.*

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

For the last day of the week, the attendance at the Exchange on Saturday, Nov. 28, was large, and more business was transacted than usual, as will be seen from the following report of the proceedings:

William Kennelly, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, sold in one lot the two five-story brick tenement houses, with lots, each 25 by 100.2, Nos. 235 and 237 East Fifty-fifth street, north side, 150 feet west of Second avenue, for $36,100, to William I. Preston, the owner of a third mortgage on the property. The same auctioneer also sold, under a similar court decree, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, a five-story brick tenement house, with lot, 25 by 74, on East Twenty-ninth street, north side, 75 feet east of First avenue, for $12,000, and similar house, with lot, 25 by 98.9, adjoining, for $13,000, both being purchased by David Solinger for parties in interest. It was understood that these sales were made for the purpose of perfecting title.

J. Thomas Stearns, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, sold a lot, 25.6 by 46.9 by 30 by 67, with building, located on the old Boston road, adjoining land of District School, lot No. 1 Melrose South, Twenty-third Ward, and known as lot No. 37 on map of village, for $5,138, to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. adjourned to Dec. 2 the legal sale of one lot on East Eighty-second street, west of Third avenue; and A. H. Muller & Son adjourned the similar sale of the Barney Bowers tract of eighteen acres to Dec. 5.

In the matter of the sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White of a house and lot on Third avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Eighth street, and the sale by James M. Miller of four lots on Eleventh avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-sixth street, it was announced that the foreclosure proceedings in both cases had been arranged.

Business last week was somewhat interrupted by the recurrence of the annual Thanksgiving holiday, but quite a number of large auctions were carried through, and the total value of property sold amounts to $293,706, as against $103,760, the figures for the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 21. None of the sales made call for special mention, but, as of late, the prices in each instance realized ruled low. There is no change in the market since our last review, and things remain dull and quiet. The principal feature of interest for the present week is the proposed sale of Booth's Theatre on Thursday, and quite a number of other auctions are to occur, all of which are duly scheduled below.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, public sales are announced as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Nov. 30.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sales William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.2 by 98.9 by 18.3 by —, on West Twenty-sixth street, south side, 500 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 250 by 150, on Fordham avenue, north-east corner of Eleventh street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By D. M. Seaman, assignee's sale by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of James H. Moran, Esq., of a lease of the premises Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer street, with entrance from No. 585 Broadway, known as the "Metropolitan Theatre."

Tuesday, Dec. 1.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 41 Park street, south side, between Pearl and Duane streets, embracing a lot 25 by 98.9 by 25 by 97.9, with a three-story brick building 25 by 35 upon the front thereof, and a similar building 25 by 27 in rear. Also, executor's sale of four lots, together forming a plot in size 100.11 by 95, on First avenue, (Eastern Boulevard,) south-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Abel Crook, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot 16.9 by 100, on Second avenue, east side, 75.4 feet south of Forty-ninth street. Also, partition sale, by order of the heirs of John Gaughan, deceased, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Forty-ninth street, north side, 150 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 33.4 by 100, on West Broadway, east side, 50 feet south of White street, and a house, with lease of lot 50 by 50, on White street, south side, 50 feet east of West Broadway. Lease dated May 1, 1867; term, twenty-one years.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee, of a house, with plot 162 by about 100, on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Fitch street, Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Wednesday, Dec. 2.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of one gore lot, 22 by 25.6, on East Eighty-second street, north side, 80.2 feet west of Third avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-second street, south side, about 275 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 305 east of Fourth avenue. Also, similar sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26.10, by 100, on the new Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of One Hundredth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17 by 100.5, on East Sixty-second street, north side, 279 feet west of First avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the house, with lot 25.6 by 100, on East Eighty-sixth street, south side, between Third and Fourth avenues.

By Samuel Krizen, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James E. Ray, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 26 by 125, on Second avenue, south-east corner of Seventh street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 75 by 224, on Railroad avenue, east side, 766 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third ward.

Thursday, Dec. 3.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., public auction sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 21 by 55, with lot 98.1 feet deep, No. 39 West Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the granite building, with lot 79 by 184 by 98.9 by 120 by 19.9 by 64, on Sixth avenue, south-east corner of Twenty-third street, known as Booth's Theatre. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of the house with lot of 19.8 by 50, No. 24 West Broadway. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land 150 by 100 by 160 by 105, on Jefferson avenue, east of Ryer place, West Farms, Twenty-third Ward. Also, similar sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of 1 lot, 25 by 108, on Cross street, north side, 100 feet west of West Farms road, and 1 lot, 25 by 100, on Cross street, north-east corner of the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, West Farms, Twenty-third Ward.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. A. Runkle, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story and basement brown-stone front houses, with lots each 20 by 100.5, Nos. 14 and 20 East Fifty-eighth street, south side, between Fifth and Madison avenues. Also, similar sale, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 200 by 125, on Jerome avenue, north-east corner of James street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of the desirable manufacturing property Nos. 202 and 204 East Twenty-ninth street, south side, 90 feet east of Third avenue, comprising a plot of land 46.8 by 98.9, with large four-story brick building thereon, the first story of which covers the entire plot. A boiler, steam engine, and other machinery will be sold with the building.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of a plot of ground, 35.8 by 204 by 42 by —, on West Seventy-eighth street, north side, running through to Seventy-ninth street, 114.4 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 21.5 by 100.5, with improvements, on West Fifty-eighth street, north side, 482.1 feet west of Eighth avenue.

Friday, Dec. 5.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William G. Nicoll, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 74.2 by — by 79.1, on West Forty-eighth street, south side, 97 feet east of Eighth avenue. Also similar sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 75.7, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, north side, 36 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 74.1, on West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By J. Thomas Stearns, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. G. Salmon, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Washington avenue, east side, known as lot No. 739 of map of village of Melrose South; also one lot on Westchester Railroad avenue, north side, 20 feet west of Passage avenue, known as lot No. 336 on map of East Morrisania, both lots being in the Twenty-third Ward.

Saturday, Dec. 5.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. E. Anderson, Esq., Referee, of eighteen acres of land, lying between Eleventh avenue and the Harlem River, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth streets, known as the "Barney Bowers tract." Also similar sale, Charles A. Peabody, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 92, on East Twenty-first street, south side, 300 feet west of First avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward J. Shandley, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 46 by 106, on Benson street, south side, 229.3 feet east of Morris avenue, Melrose South, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, NOV. 28.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

2 five-story brick tenement houses and lots, Nos. 235 and 237 East 55th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av.; lots each 25x100.2; sold together... $36,100

1 five-story brick tenement house and lot, East 29th st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 1st av.; lot 25x74... 12,000

1 five-story brick tenement house and lot, East 29th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st av., adjoining above; lot 25x98.9... 13,000

By J. Thomas Stearns.

1 lot with building, Boston road, adjoining land district school lot No. 1, Melrose South, Twenty-third Ward, known as lot No. 37 on map of village, 25.6x46.9x30x67... $5,138

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 27.

Broadway, n. e. corner 51st st., 40.5x163.7 ft. to 7th av., thence 40.5x161.9 ft.; Henry S. and George R. Fearing, and Frederick Sheldon, Executors of Daniel B. Fearing, to Trustees of Anny R. Sheldon... nom.

Broadway, e. s. corner 52d st., 40.5x169.1x40.5x170.11; same to Henry S. Fearing... nom.

Broadway, e. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 51st st., 60.1x166.4 ft. to 7th av., thence 60.1x163.7 ft.; same to Charlotte T. Taylor... nom.

Broadway, e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 52d st., 60.1x166.4 ft. to 7th av., thence 60.1x169.1 ft.; same to Trustees of George R. Fearing. The above partition is contained in one deed... nom.

Rivington st., n. e. corner Forsyth st., 26.3x100; P. Koch to J. Schnugg... 54,000

9th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x92.3; Robert R. Stuyvesant to Augustus V. H. Stuyvesant... nom.

22d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x98.9; J. Barber to J. A. Humphrey... 5,000

38th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; M. Churchill to W. J. Fish... 16,000

39th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; Henry Behning and Justus Diehl to August L. Nosser... 16,000

40th st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th av., 100x98.9; John McCool to Timothy Donovan... 35,000

47th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x78; Isidor Falk to Rosalie Perl... 20,000

56th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., 100x100.5; John McCool to Charles H. Reilley... 31,000

56th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x94.4; John P. O'Neill to John Ryan... 2,375

60th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st av., 100x100.5; P. Loonan to Elizabeth R. B. King... 24,000

63d st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x100.5; Selim Marks to Rachel and Sadie and Mabel and Isidor and Samuel and Millie Beirhard... nom.

79th st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x102.2, foreclosure; A. Cameron to P. Hayes... 11,400

117th st., n. s., 130.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.11, except small gore off rear s. w. corner, about 5x5x5.3; 117th st., n. s., 187.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.11; A. L. Nosser to H. Behning and J. Diehl... 22,500

Cambrelling av., n. e. corner Jacob st., 100x100, Fordham, foreclosure; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to James Knowles... 735

Inwood av., w. s., 173 ft. n. of an angle in Inwood av.; runs n. w. 205 ft. to Cromwell, or Dougherty's Brook; thence northerly, following brook to High Bridge st.; thence n. e. to Inwood av.; thence southerly 505 ft. to beginning Inwood; foreclosure; Jackson O. Dykman to Stephen C. Williams... 7,500

Madison av., s. e. corner of Morris st., 125x100, Morrisania; Alexander T. Fraser to James A. O'Brien... nom.

4th av., w. s., (widened,) 80 ft. s. of 127th st., 20x75, foreclosure; W. Sinclair to J. Bissicks... 8,250

5th av., n. e. corner of 85th st., 25x100; 85th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th av., 50x102.2; George Hoffman to John Roach... 80,000

10th av., e. s., 99.11 ft. n. of 161st st., runs e. 66.11 to King's Bridge road, thence n. e. 174.4 to corner of 10th av. and said road, thence s. 157.11; Isaac W. Potter to Maud, wife of Wilson C. Smith... nom.

11th av., s. w. corner 76th st., 76.11x100; Henry Wood to Simeon E. Church; correction deed... nom.

LEASE RECORDED.

Chatham st., No. 146, also Baxter st., No. 7, 5 years, from May, 1875, per year... $4,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE
And Collection Offices of
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4.

FOR SALE—First-class tenement property, No. 140 Cherry st.; pays 10 per cent. interest. Lot 25 by 155; building 25 by about 65; 12-inch brick walls; 5 stories high. Will be sold at a bargain.

TO LET—A very fine stable, No. 117 Macdougal st., near Amity; accommodations for nine horses; large coach-house; room for coachman; everything in perfect order.

TO LET—First-class modern house, in 21st st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—Three-story brick house, No. 88½ Wythe av., Williamsburg. Will be sold very cheap.

OFFICES TO LET—In the first-class building No. 744 Broadway, at prices ranging from $200 to $1,200 per annum.

WANTED—Furnished and unfurnished houses to supply demand. No charge except rented from this office.

SPACIOUS SALES-ROOM
AND STORAGE LOFTS,
No. 12 Washington place.
J. T. GRISWOLD, Auctioneer.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, has a large amount of money to loan, without bonus, on approved New-York City and Brooklyn real estate. Also, to purchase mortgages at lowest rates.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN AND A HALF LOTS AND frame house, south-east corner of 155th st. and St. Nicholas av., at thirty-five per cent. less than cost; terms easy. Apply to Owner, 153 4th av., room No. 6.

NO. 314 5TH AV.—ELEGANT DWELLING, EXtra low; also No. 51 West 42d st., with stable; a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A FINE VILLA RESIDENCE, 29X60, WITH ground 35x133, very near Prospect Park, will be sold at a low figure, or exchanged for vacant lots free, or a country seat at Englewood lightly encumbered. J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS—ON 6TH, 7TH, and 8th avs., Park, Prospect, St. Johns, and Lincoln places, Sackett, Union, and other streets, at low prices, or will be exchanged for improved property. J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.
By order of the Superior Court.
VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY,
NOS. 158, 158½, AND 160 BOWERY,
near Broome st.
HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 119 EAST 24TH ST.
Six vacant lots south-west corner
SIXTH AVENUE BOULEVARD AND 128TH ST.,
to be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, Dec. 8,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of P. W. Turney, Referee.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER,
Will positively sell without reserve on
THURSDAY, DEC. 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
At Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
The VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY,
Nos. 202 and 204 East 29th st., New-York, s. s.,
90 feet east of 3d av., consisting of a large four-story building, covering entire plot, 48 feet 8 inches front, 98 feet 9 inches deep, together with steam-engine, boiler, pumps, shafting, &c.
This will be a splendid opportunity for investors or manufacturers, as the sale will be positive; $20,000 may remain on mortgage. Maps and particulars of auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, New-York. Also, at the same time and place, 1,790 acres of heavy timbered land, situated on Mississippi River, Louisiana, half-way between Natchez and Vicksburg. Title perfect.

PEREMPTORY FORECLOSURE SALE OF the two new four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 14 and 20 East 58th st., between 5th and Madison avs., on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, auctioneers. Houses 20x55 feet, lots 100 feet 5 inches. Houses in complete order, hard-wood finish, and ready for immediate occupancy. Can be seen at any time by applying at No. 18 East 58th st.; $25,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Further particulars of the auctioneers, 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH A MODERN thoroughly built house, 18 or 20 feet front, situate between Park and 6th avs., 34th and 59th sts. Address, giving lowest price and full description, A. M. H., P. O. Box No. 2,078.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st.

United States Government Bonds, coupon and registered, all denominations, bought and sold; also gold coupons, and American and foreign gold and silver coin. Mercantile collections made, and approved accounts received from Banks, Savings Banks, Corporations, and individuals; also, United States registered interest, coupons, and dividends, collected for correspondents and others out of town, and promptly remitted for, or placed to credit subject to draft. All marketable stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Every branch of our business has our personal attention, and any desired information will always be cheerfully given.

FISK & HATCH,
NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

THE BAXTER STEAM CANAL-BOAT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
H. H. VAN DYCK, (late Assistant Treasurer United States,) President.
FINANCE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.
FRANKLIN EDSON, (President Produce Exchange.)
C. N. JORDAN, (Third National Bank, New-York.)
PHILO REMINGTON, (President Bank of Ilion, N. Y.)
H. H. VAN DYCK.

Stock is offered to investors in sums to suit, payable in installments. This is for a desired increase of capital to own and run additional steamers (for which this Company own the sole right) in its line between New-York and Buffalo. The business can be shown to be safe, and very productive. The capital being limited to $1,000,000, this investment, at its first cost, (par,) offers the largest inducements of dividends for a stock of its character.

Offered on behalf of the Company only by its Financial Agents,
RIPLEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 32 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

BUFFALO CITY 7'S,
DUE IN 1884.
ROCHESTER CITY 7'S,
DUE IN 1903.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, Nos. 6 and 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 4 and reopened Dec. 9.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS BOUGHT by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Choice 7, 8 and 10 per cent. Municipal Bonds, also other A1 Investment Securities, paying 10 to 12 per cent., for sale below par.

MONEY LOANED PROMPTLY ON MORTgage; mortgages cashed; stocks, bonds, real estate, furniture, &c., sold by auction. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD,
TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS,
Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY, and Great Western Insurance Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., (4 per cent.,) also an extra dividend of One per Cent., (1 per cent.,) in all Five per Cent., (5 per cent.,) will be paid on the 10th day of December next to all stockholders of record on that date.

The transfer books will be closed from the 30th day of November to the 10th day of December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
W. H. WOOD, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, BUFFALO, Nov. 27, 1874.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPons for interest due Dec. 1, 1874, on the first mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid by the Erie Railway Company, at their office, on and after that date. As counterfeit bonds of this issue, to a large amount, are in existence, holders are advised to present their bonds for verification, with the coupons, to avoid delay in payment.
WM. F. MILLER, Secretary.

COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, (ARKANSAS BRANCH,) and CAIRO, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid IN GOLD on and after that day, at the agency of ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—6th av., corner 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

ELECTIONS.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A KIND LADY WISHING TO HELP SEVERAL destitute children. Address S. L., Box No. 135 Times Office.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES AND JOURNALS FOR 1875, from 25 cents to $3. All kinds of blank books, stationary and printing at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

MILLINERY.

MME. BRUCKEN, FRENCH MODISTE, NO. 401 6th av., having just returned from Paris, invites the ladies to call and examine her millinery, flowers, feathers, &c., of the choicest selection, which she offers at cost for thirty days.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.
JOHN GELSTON, THOMAS DOUGHERTY, Executors.
CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 19 William st., New-York.
o26-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.
o26-law6mM* CATHERINA L. KOBBE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874.
JOHN HOLME MAGHEE, GILLISON MAGHEE, Executors.
o19-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874. WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.
je15-law6mM

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between CHAUNCEY C. WARD and DAVID A. CLOSE has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be hereafter conducted by the undersigned, who will liquidate all outstanding liabilities, and who alone has power to sign in liquidation.
DAVID A. CLOSE,
No. 115 Chambers st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS FOR City or country, (at very low wages,) to suit all families and others wanting reliable cooks, house-work girls, and all other kinds of help; ready to go any distance and promptly sent by the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 621 6TH AV., near 36th st., up stairs. Superior French, German, Swedish, English, and Irish servants for all capacities, male and female.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A well recommended young woman, who is a very quick, orderly chamber-maid; also an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, charge of dining, preparing of salads, &c.; has lived in good City families. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND ASsist in Washing.—By an industrious, obliging girl, who is a good washer, a thorough waitress, and a neat chamber-maid; wages, $14; City or country; has good references. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has excellent City references. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl as chamber-maid, or to take care of children; good reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 243 East 59th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN for chamber-work and waiting, or would care grown children; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with the washing. Apply for two days at No. 318 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family. Call at No. 12 West 25th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; highly respectable; very neat and obliging; can do all kinds of meats, game, and other cooking; soups, nice side dishes, pastry, &c.; good baker; bread, biscuit, and other baking; very best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. —By a Protestant young woman; very respectable and a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; country or City; highly recommended by her last employer as being sober, honest, neat, obliging, attentive, &c.; good baker. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS A VERY SUperior cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boneing, larding, &c.; also, all kinds soups, jellies, ice-cream, &c.; is a good baker; is neat and tidy; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent, tidy, colored woman, for City or country; is an excellent bread, biscuit, and cake maker, and good meat and vegetable cook, &c.; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS EXCELLENT family cook; makes superior bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; can furnish the very best of reference from last employer. Inquire for P., at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish the very best of reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for M.

COOK—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK, IN A private family; is an excellent baker and pastry maker; well dispositioned and keeps in excellent order; highest recommendations from former employer. Call at or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO EXCELlent Scotch girls, together, in City or country; one as cook and laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best references; will do the work together without grumbling. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A THORoughly competent woman, who understands her business in every branch; makes good soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st, corner of 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a first-class cook and laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 23 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking desired in a gentleman's family; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS French, German, and American cooking in all branches; good City reference from last employer; willing to take entire charge of the kitchen. Call at No. 707 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is capable of doing all kinds of cooking and also excellent bread and biscuit making; good references given. Address No. 159 West 27th st., two flights, back.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS experienced in all kinds of cooking; meats, poultry, game, pastry, bread, biscuits, &c.; for City or country; has satisfactory references, and can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as thorough cook and baker, or would take a first-class laundress' place; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS GOOD cook; excellent washer and ironer in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th st., basement.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH BEST City references; is leaving because the family closes house for the Winter; lady will see any one for her. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH EXCELlent City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, would assist with the washing, in a private family Call at No. 318 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY ONE WHO IS A GOOD dress-maker; cuts and fits perfectly; is also a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can make all kinds of undergarments; having a machine of her own, will furnish it if required; wishes to go out by the day in families; good City reference. Address Dress-maker, *Times* West-side Office, 308 West 23d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS maker; will go to the country; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine thoroughly; first-class reference. Call at No. 158 East 32d st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER, GOOD fitter and trimmer, wishes work in families by the day; terms moderate. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 448 7th av., in the store.

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.—NO. 22 EAST 13TH st., between 5th av. and University place; ladies and gentlemen's first-class washing and ironing.

FAMILIES
Wishing carefully-selected house-servants and at reduced wages can be suited with German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av. Make no charge unless suited.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant young woman, who is a good seamstress, or chamber-maid, waitress, &c., or to take care of children; is used to them; has good references. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, lately landed, to do general house-work. Call at No. 130 West 19th st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1873.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, NOS. 115 AND 117 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Public Administrator in the City of New-York, pursuant to section 39 of article 1, entitled "of the Public Administrator in the City of New-York," title 6, chapter 6, part 2, of the revised statutes, herewith exhibits to the Common Council of the City of New-York a statement on oath of the moneys received by him for commissions and expenses, and the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which he took charge of and collected any effects, or on which he administered on any estate during the year 1873, with the name of the deceased, his addition, the place of his residence at the time of his death, where known, and the country or place from which he came, if he was not a resident of this State at the time of his death.

Respectfully,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator in the City of New-York.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses.	Total amount of receipts.	Total amount of expenditures.	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed.	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed.	Date of letters of administration.
			CASES HERETOFORE REPORTED.							
Josephus P. Miller	Merchant					$760 45				June 8, 1869.
Charles Archoe	Cigar-maker	New-York	China			1 05				November 15, 1869.
Edward Riley	Unknown	Baltimore	Ireland			1 05				July 1, 1868.
Albert Fabio	Seaman	At sea	Unknown			1 05				July 27, 1870.
Jacobina Probst	None	New-York	Germany			22 25				April 30, 1870.
William Gregory	Tanner	New-York	Ireland			188 97			$137 92	May 12, 1870.
Christian Dressel	Cabinet-maker	New-York	Germany			249 40			249 40	September 22, 1870.
Winifred Dolan	Domestic	At sea	Ireland			635 85			635 85	July 27, 1870.
Ann Wales	Cook	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 12, 1870.
Sarah Niederman	Dress-maker	New-York	England						10 07	
James Gallaher	Clerk	Rockaway, L.I.	New-York			1 05				September 26, 1870.
William C. Keene	Marble-cutter	St. Vincent Hos.	New-York			1 05				January 18, 1870.
Frederick Sanford	Seaman	At sea	New-York			76 41		$1 05	75 36	April 17, 1871.
John Bernard	Tailor	France	New-York		$2,009 45	1 00				January 30, 1871.
Catherine Hurley	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			1,372 54		60 50	1,312 04	March 6, 1871.
John Whingates	Miner	New-York	England			1 05				January 3, 1871.
John A. Bradish	Gentleman	New-York	New-York		273 70					May 30, 1871.
Edw. F. W. Leineke	Clerk	New-York	Prussia			1 05				March 13, 1871.
Wallace J. Blake	Merchant	At sea	New-York			2 30				February 27, 1871.
Thomas O'Brien	Driver	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York			240 43		1 05	239 38	April 10, 1871.
Elizabeth Wiesmann	Domestic	New-York	New-York		3 56	1 25				October 9, 1871.
John Baker	Seaman	At sea	New-York			228 34	$131 40	96 94		September 25, 1871.
Maria Amend	Wash-woman	New-York	Germany			213 99	100 00	20 05	93 94	September 11, 1871.
Edward Rhoeder	Unknown	New-York	Germany			193 48		57 50	133 43	September 7, 1871.
Theodore Aulike	Unknown	New-York	Germany			1 25				November 1, 1871.
James Wright	Physician	New-York	Newport			1 25				July 1, 1863.
Mary A. Clark	None	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 18, 1869.
Sarah McDonald	Servant	New-York	Ireland					15 00		January 18, 1872.
Charles Holmes	Seaman	Ward's Island	Germany			58 02		50	57 50	March 12, 1872.
Franz Kruse	Seaman	At sea	Germany			52 02			52 02	February 17, 1872.
Thomas N. Hotchkiss	Artist	Sicily	Rome			716 45	695 13	31 32		August 19, 1872.
James O'Brien	Ins. of lumber	New-York	New-York							January 2, 1872.
Anton Hoffman	News agent	Bellevue Hosp.	Germany			434 32	384 87	49 45		January 15, 1872.
George Roetheroe	Engineer	At sea	London			455 33	85 77	3 80	365 76	October 30, 1871.
Ellen Sparks	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		236 91	876 88		2 23	867 15	October 23, 1871.
Herman Radlewski	Physician	New-York	Germany					56 25		February 6, 1872.
Martin Stammler	Seaman	At sea	Germany			48 49		1 46	47 03	March 18, 1872.
Jose Maria Herrera	Unknown	New-York	Unknown			24,093 40	9,068 40	25 00	15,000 00	March 6, 1872.
L. J. Miller	Physician	New-York	New-York		17 15	75				April 8, 1872.
Pierre Jean Michon	Com. merch'nt	New-York	New-York			3,579 27		51 37	3,527 90	May 6, 1872.
Alexander McNicol	Unknown	Ward's Island	Scotland			8 50				July 22, 1872.
Giovanni Marega	Hair-dealer	Paterson, N. J.	New-York			197 64	149 89	29 25		March 25, 1872.
John Ogden	Merchant	New-York	New-York			114 48	113 73	75		March 18, 1872.
Ward Eaton	Physician	New-York	New-York		10 24	5 70				April 15, 1872.
Johannes A. Nilsen	Seaman	At sea	Norway			5 00				May 27, 1872.
R. D. Taylor	Unknown	New-York	Scotland			7 60				June 10, 1872.
Margaret Roemer	Unknown	Quarantine	Germany		5 94					June 10, 1872.
John Russell	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		3 45	136 00		21 20	111 80	June 10, 1872.
Francis Schenck	Tailor	Blackwell's I'd	Germany			20 00				May 13, 1872.
Frank Clifford	Unknown	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York	$0 97	19 50	310 00		38 95	271 08	May 20, 1872.
Frederick Smith	Seaman	At sea	Sweden			1 75				July 1, 1872.
Wilhelm Leus	Seaman	At sea	Germany			5 75				July 22, 1872.
Margaret Doyle	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			315 94	130 00	31 94	154 35	May 27, 1872.
Elizabeth Lucas	Boarding-ho'se	New-York	New-York		17 90	327 84	59 73	45 58	222 33	July 1, 1872.
John A. Bottger	Stone-cutter	New-York	New-York		10 56	51 25				July 1, 1872.
Marie A. Gadvain	Music teacher	New-York	New-York			212 40				July 22, 1872.
John Goldenstede	Laborer	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		50 77	10 25				July 15, 1872.
Margaret Miller	None	New-York	New-York		124 00	10 25				August 12, 1872.
William Cartland	Seaman	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		6 20	65 50				September 16, 1872.
John Lehr	Cigars	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York		1,639 42	67 25				November 18, 1872.
Alexander Johnston or Johnson	Tailor	New-York	New-York		18 47	68 25				October 28, 1872.
Charles Bruening	Music-dealer	New-York	New-York			1 25				February 19, 1861.
Marie Honisot	None	New-York	New-York		14 14	10 50				May 6, 1873.
Thomas Townsend	None	New-York	New-York			395 95	385 20	10 75		June 3, 1872.
Cæsar P. Nissen	Clerk	New-York	New-York		13 66	2 00				July 1, 1872.
			CASES NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED.							
Nancy Stewart	Domestic	New-York	New-York		$12 89	$10 25				November 17, 1872.
Francisco S. Rouvier	Unknown	Matanzas	Cuba		15,339 74	130 50				December 5, 1872.
Charles De Gobel	Physician	New-York	New-York		368 60	170 25				December 16, 1872.
William Overton, Jr.	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		579 40	146 50				January 20, 1873.
Henrietta Pierce	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		6 52	54 25				December 31, 1872.
Mary A. Brown	Cook	New-York	New-York		94 00	164 00				January 6, 1873.
Aaron Dyer, or Dwyer	Chairmaker	New-York	New-York		708 91	159 75				December 16, 1872.
Owen Ward	Junk dealer	New-York	New-York		97 35	84 00				February 6, 1873.
Philippi Le Morgne	Unknown	New-York	Unknown		495 87	19 00				March 3, 1873.
James Hughes	Tailor	New York	Ireland		256 65	68 50				April 14, 1873.
Anna Maria Merriam	None	New-York	New-York		2,357 70	300 00				July 28, 1873.
William H. Smith	Unknown	New-York	New-York		82 49	8 50				May 26, 1873.
Anthony Jones	Fireman	New-York	New-York		1,190 91	384 95				May 26, 1873.
John Reilly	Unknown	St. Vincent's H	New-York		57 03	6 50				June 16, 1873.
John W. Brimelow	Liquor dealer	New-York	New-York		408 40	203 60				June 16, 1873.
Manuel P. Martins	Seaman	At sea	Portugal		174 86	8 50				June 8, 1873.
Edmond Fowle	Agent	New-York	New-York		260 57	8 50				June 8, 1873.
T. T. Mearky	Unknown	St. Luke's Hos.	California		244 18	8 50				April 28, 1873.
William Welsh	Switch-tender	New-York	Ireland		492 16	208 50				April 14, 1873.
Albin Meros	Watchmaker	Jersey City	Switzerland		3 54					June 23, 1873.
Matthew Sadler	Seaman	At sea	England		44 81	4 50				May 19, 1873.
John Holt	Tailor	New-York	England		2,202 50					March 31, 1873.
Bridget Dolan	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		14 92	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Flora Sharp (colored)	Domestic	New-York	New-York		140 54	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Elizabeth Carl	Dress-maker	New-York	Germany		585 25					June 30, 1873.
Ferdinand Bundt	Cigar-maker	New-York	Germany		196 12	8 50				June 30, 1873.
Peter Derne	Painter	New-York	France		16 00					
Emily A. Ross	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		92 92	58 50				July 7, 1873.
Violetta A. Shields (col.)	Cook	New-York	Long Island		15 98	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Charles O'Connor	Peddler	New-York	Ireland		11 28	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Jacob Flohn	Tailor	New-York	Germany		1,535 32	8 50				June 9, 1873.
Julia Halloran	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		642 59	8 50				April 28, 1873.
Mary M. Davis	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		344 77	17 00				March 10, 1873.
Josephus Johnson	Carpenter	New-York	New-Jersey		54 22					
Jacob Hoffman	Brewer	German Hosp.	Germany		238 76	103 50				September 8, 1873.
Lugi Tito Rocco	Musician	New-York	Italy		109 34	8 50				September 29, 1873.
John Edwards	Seaman	Castle Garden	England		47 17					December 29, 1873.
Henrich Coors	Grocer	New-York	Germany		743 58	166 25				October 13, 1873.
Eliza Crockett	Domestic	New-York	New-York		218 50	158 50				November 3, 1873.
Edward Markey	Junk dealer	Blackwell's Isl	Ireland		45 00	8 50				October 27, 1873.
Mary Ann O'Shea	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		206 48	130 50				November 20, 1873.
Louisa Brooks	Cook	New-York	New-York		195 00	95 50				September 29, 1873.
Mary G. Brinckerhoff	None	New-York	New-York		2,437 20	729 15				March 4, 1873.
Stuart J. Mollan	None	New-York	New-York		4,246 14					July 1, 1873.

The total amount of money which came into the hands of the Public Administrator during the year 1873 was the sum of forty-two thousand and ninety-one dollars and eighteen cents, ($42,091 18,) and the total amount disbursed by him for expenses, and paid to next of kin, &c., was the sum of forty thousand five hundred dollars and eighty-four cents, ($40,500 84,) as appears by the foregoing statement.

The Public Administrator paid during the year 1873 to the Controller of the City of New-York for commissions, and on account for storage of property, the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($680 89,) the particulars of which were stated in the monthly returns made by the Public Administrator to the Controller.

The following is a report of the balances standing to the credit of the following intestate estates, unclaimed by next of kin or otherwise, and paid into the City Treasury by the Public Administrator during the year 1873, viz.:

Feb. 4, 1873	William Gregory	$137 92
Sept. 2, 1873	Margaret Doyle	154 35
Oct. 10, 1873	Giovanni Marega	18 50
Nov. 3, 1873	Frank Clifford	271 08
Nov. 3, 1873	John Russell	111 80
Nov. 3, 1873	Elizabeth Lucas	222 33
Nov. 3, 1873	Anton Hoffman	307 04
Total		$1,223 02

The balance still uncollected belonging to the Public Administrator deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution is the sum of forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, ($42,733 60.)

The Public Administrator collected from Jeremiah Quinlan, Esq., Receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution, on the 11th day of August, 1873, the sum of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) being moneys belonging to estates which came into the hands of former Public Administrators, deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution, and which were reported by them in former reports.

The balance of moneys standing to the credit of the Public Administrator at the National Park Bank on the first day of January, 1874, was the sum of fifty thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fourteen cents, ($50,990 14,) of which the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents ($1,536 88) was interest accrued during the year 1873.
ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, NOS. 115 AND 117 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

City and County of New-York, ss: Isaac Dayton, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing account contains a true statement of the moneys received for commissions and expenses, the total amount of debts ascertained and allowed, the amount of costs, the amount distributed, and the date of letters of administration granted to him, in each case in which the Public Administrator has taken charge of and collected any effects, or in which he has administered on any estate during the year 1873.
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1873.
WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS ST., NOV. 25, 1874.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December, also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the MUTUAL BENEFIT ICE COMPANY, of New-York, has, by a vote of more than two-thirds of the capital stock of said company and otherwise in full accordance with chapter 517 Laws of 1864, amended the certificate of incorporation of said company so as to change its office and principal place of business from the City of New-York to the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.
JOHN MULFORD, President and Trustee.
JOHN H. PRETZ, A. C. CHENEY,
JOHN H. STARIN, JNO. F. DESMAZES,
A. C. BECHSTEIN, Trustees.
o26-law3mM

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl, who is a good cook, makes best bread and biscuit; is also an excellent washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN HOTEL, BY A RESPECTable Scotch Protestant woman, who has had long experience; understands care of linen-room, laundry, charge of help, &c.; no objection to country; would go South; has first-class references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as housekeeper; is capable, trusty, and experienced; best of reference. Apply at Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY, GOOD GIRL, to do general house-work; is a fair cook, washer and ironer. Call at her present employer's, No. 153 West 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; is a thorough operator and good family seamstress; speaks English, French, and German. City or country; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG German woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dressmaker; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID, with good references; out of place because of a death. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish unexceptionable City reference; can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for T. References investigated at this agency.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a very superior young woman; is a first-class laundress; French fluting, box-pleating, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine linens; best references as very honest, sober, neat, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS. — A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes a few families' or gentlemen's washing at her own home, or will go out by the day; understands all kinds of fluting; good City reference. Call at No. 382 3d av., in the rear, for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a laundress who has lived with her the past Summer, and whom she can recommend. Call at No. 2 West 48th st., before 1 o'clock on Monday and Tuesday.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—(OR CHAMBER-maid and Seamstress.)—By an English Protestant young woman, highly respectable, kind, neat and obliging to children; can cut, fit, trim, &c., or would wait on a lady; is a very good chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; very best testimonials; two years in last place; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman with eight years' reference from her last place; would like to take care of small or growing children; is an excellent seamstress; employer can be seen; will go at moderate wages. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, FOR invalid or infant; is thoroughly capable as experienced nurse; for country, City, or travel; has highest of City references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMber-maid and Seamstress.—By a German Protestant young woman; is fully capable, and has excellent City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, honest, and trustworthy woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel. Call or address No. 18 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, PREPOSSESSING GERMAN girl; a very desirable child's nurse, or second girl; has quite lady-like ways, and is perfectly willing to be useful; is a good seamstress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, WHO does not speak English; is very nice and neat in appearance; can sew nicely and is willing to make herself useful; can take care of children; would go for moderate wages. Call on or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON WELL RECOMmended, speaking English and Spanish, to take care of growing children and sewing. Call for two days at No. 34 Clinton place.

NURSE TO GROWING CHILDREN, OR BRING up a baby on the bottle, or nurse for an invalid; is a good sewer; refers to present employer. Call at No. 153 West 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; best City reference. Address C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT CHILD'S NURSE and plain sewer. Can be seen at her present employer's. Call at, or address Protestant, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take charge of an infant from its birth, or an invalid; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 442 West 29th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse; capable of taking charge from birth. Apply at No. 139 East 23d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress, or to do chamber-work; has excellent City references. Address No. 332 6th av.

NURSE.—A POSITION AS MONTHLY NURSE. Inquire for one week at No. 141 East 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; understands how to cut and fit; also hair-dressing; no objection to travel South with a family; twelve years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS—NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL speaking English; is very fond of children, and a first-class seamstress by hand or machine; is neat, willing, pleasant, and has good references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress; is a good operator; would take care of grown children; best of City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on machine. Apply at No. 237 West 33d st.

TWO LADIES, MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, both invalids, yet needing increased income, desire occupation for several hours each day, as copyist, amanuensis, reader, or teacher in private school or family; highest references can be given. Address A. C. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

USEFUL WOMAN.—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMily, by a very industrious American woman, of middle age; can be useful in many ways, such as sewing, shopping, marketing, or, in fact, any position of trust that is not menial; will furnish undoubted reference. Address American, No. 68 West 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS A very superior waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; is very neat and tidy; has nearly two years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver thoroughly; is capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish girl with excellent City references; this is one of the best of girls, trained in first-class families for some years. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; has three years' reference from her last place, and is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 583 Grand st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW SOLICITS a few gentlemen's or a family's wash, where they will be neatly done up, at a moderate price; good reference. Call on or address Mrs. McBride, No 608 2d av.

WASHING.—A WOMAN WANTS TO GO OUT BY the day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing; good references. Apply at No. 180 3d av., or 136 East 17th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO obtain a situation for his coachman; sober and trustworthy young man; safe, experienced City driver; thoroughly understands proper care of horses, carriages, &c.; understands gardening, milking, care of poultry, and furnace; willing to make himself useful; wages moderate. Address Smith, Box 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; is a total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks; thirteen years' best City reference. Call or address Mr. W., No. 213 West 40th st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Swede, single, of steady habits; has his own carpenter tools; can take care of and drive horses, and make himself useful; wages no object; speaks English. Call at Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman as coachman or groom; understands his business; City or country; good reference from last employer. Call on or address W. H., No. 321 West 44th st., rear house.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; SINGLE MAN of long experience; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; has no objections as to the country; is obliging; the best of reference given to ability. Address D. D. Saddlery, store No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend highly. Call on or address present employer, M. C., No. 107 Reade st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself useful; very best of reference given. Address L. A., No. 578 2d av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; married; no incumbrance; five years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 2 East 38th st.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-work, &c.—By an American man, aged twenty-two; no children; both sober and industrious, and willing to work at moderate wages; man can do all parts of farm-work, care and drive horses, milk, &c.; wife can cook, wash, and iron, and other parts of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM OR FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN in a private family; refers to his present employer for satisfactory recommendations. Address C. C., Box No. 575 Post Office, New-York.

GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GROOM; CAN BE highly recommended by his present employer. Call or address Groom, No. 29 East 40th st., private stable, for three days.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED TWENty-two, who can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk and do gardening, and make himself generally useful; best recommendations and moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED.—THE FURNACES OF THREE OR FOUR private families to take charge of during the Winter by an experienced and reliable colored man. Address King, No. 457 7th av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A YOUNG MAN AND wife in a private family, the man as waiter, the woman as cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address for two days, M. S., Box No. 82, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, speaking a little English; has excellent references from his own country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN in a first-class private family; willing and obliging; can give the best of reference. Address G. W. M., No. 108 West 27th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FRENCH MAID AND SEAMSTRESS. Apply, on Monday, at No. 28 East 30th st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT!

OUR OPENING OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, WHICH TAKES PLACE DEC. 1, WILL BE ON A SCALE OF SURPASSING GRANDEUR, ECLIPSING ANYTHING HERETOFORE ATTEMPTED.

IN ADDITION TO OUR SUPERB DISPLAY OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, OUR OTHER DEPARTMENTS WILL CONTAIN THE LATEST HOLIDAY NOVELTIES TO BE OBTAINED IN THE EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Broadway and Twentieth street.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are offering DRESS PATTERNS of Empress Cloths, Cashmeres, Merinoes, Serges, Plaids, Calicoes, &c.,

CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS AND MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. Suitable for CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., splendid display of IMPORTED STYLES, patterns, with CLOTH MODELS of them, now ready, cutting and basting. JUST what EVERY LADY WANTS. "SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR." Saves the dress. Loops it and ADDS to the appearance. PRICE 45 CENTS MAILED.
A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA	WED., Dec. 2	PARTHIA	WED., Jan. 6
ALGERIA	WED., Dec. 9	ALGERIA	WED., Jan. 13
ABYSSINIA	WED., Dec. 16	CUBA	WED., Jan. 20
*RUSSIA	WED., Dec. 23	*RUSSIA	WED., Jan. 27
JAVA	WED., Dec. 30	JAVA	WED., Feb. 3

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.
Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.
Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen..Nov. 28, 9 A. M. | Spain....Dec. 12, 7:30 A. M.
England....Dec. 5, 2 P. M. | Helvetia...Dec. 19, — —
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........Wednesday, Dec. 2, 12 M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Dec. 9
STATE OF FLORIDA..........Wednesday, Dec. 23
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. QUINN..........Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..........Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Dec. 3.
GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Dec. 5.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS, &C.,

REAL LACE CURTAINS, $10 per pair to the very finest imported.
GUIPURE LACE, $7 50 per pair to the very finest imported.
APPLIQUE LACE, $5 per pair to the very finest imported.
NOTTINGHAM LACE, $2 per pair to the very finest imported.
NOTTINGHAM and VESTIBULE LACE, by the yard, in great variety.
GREAT REDUCTION in our immense stock of

CARPETING,

OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, &c.

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S

Great Carpet and Upholstery Ware-rooms, Nos. 183 and 85 6th av., (one door below 13th st.)

PASSEMENTERIES, FRINGES, BUTTONS, ornaments. Extraordinary low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, 75C. AND $1, worth $1 50 and $2. Initial Handkerchiefs, 60c., worth 90c.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES, 25 PER cent. below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, 25 per cent. below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE LACES, &c., way down below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday, Dec. 12
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday, Dec. 26
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Saturday, Jan. 9, 1875
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 12 noon.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Dec. 5.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Dec. 15.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

REGULATOR, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
S. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARACAIBO
ANDES..........Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS..........Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA..........Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.
The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Dec. 3
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Dec. 17
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CUBA..........Tuesday, Jan. 9
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 10.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 3:40, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 4:30 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 9.30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 3:40 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:50 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:45 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:45 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9.10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 21..2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 20..2:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d..........2:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th..........3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th...9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 25th..8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th..10:30 A. M.	Friday, 27th..........9:00 A. M.
	Monday, 30th...11:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st.—Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a "Dancer's Assistant."

PROF. SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Nos. 613 and 615 3d av.—Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturday afternoon class. Soirée MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

BOARD FOR HORSES.—A FEW HORSES CAN be well kept on reasonable terms in a good, warm stable, convenient to the City. Apply to MAHLON VAIL, No. 95 Liberty st., New-York.

CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANkets; Lap Robes all styles; our usual goods. MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 32D STS.—Second and part of third floor to rent, elegantly furnished, bath, &c., with private family residing on the avenue, with first-class full or partial board, at reasonable rates; private table if desired; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in a first-class house in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a handsomely-furnished room, (all modern improvements,) or room and bedroom, with or without breakfast, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. L. T., Box No. 131 Times Office.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND BED-ROOM to let, handsomely furnished, in first-class high-stoop brown-stone house; unusually desirable neighborhood, 44th st., near Broadway. Address OWNER, Box No. 149 Times Office.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH OR without board; private table if desired; in all localities, 5th and Madison avs. and side streets; information free. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, single or en suite; house and table first-class; a very desirable location for business men; terms moderate; references.

TO LET.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, with fire, to a respectable gentleman, or gentleman and wife, in a private family; location superb, being close to Union square. Apply at No. 213 East 15th st., near 3d av.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—To let to a party of gentlemen, or to a small family, a handsomely-furnished second floor; private table, or breakfast only; also, back parlor and extension; highest references.

MRS. CAMP,
No. 141 West 14th st.,
HAS TO OFFER FOR THE WINTER
TWO HANDSOME SUITES WITH BOARD.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120, EAST, NEAR 4th av.—Three handsomely-furnished connecting rooms; also, two front hall rooms, with first-class board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, in choice locations, at moderate prices; houses not advertised registered at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av. E. A. DAILEY.

NO. 39 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University place; just opened; newly furnished. Rooms en suite or singly, with board. Parlor floor, with private table if desired.

MADAM ROBINSON,
FROM NEWPORT, R. I.,
Has an elegant parlor floor to let, with private table; also, handsome rooms on third and fourth floors. No. 47 West 22d st.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Elegantly furnished parlor and bedroom on first floor, for gentleman, without board; every convenience; references.

FIVE DOORS FROM 5TH AV., NO. 10 EAST 28th st., third floor room, southern exposure; board if desired; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON PARK.—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished; private bath; private table or table d'hote; two rooms for gentlemen. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 31ST ST.—HANDsome and well furnished apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, with private table only; references exchanged.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Corner 6th av. and 33th st., Murray Hill.
Three fine suites of apartments vacant.
W. L. FISH.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 107 WEST.—An elegant second-story front room with southern exposure to rent with board, in private family; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 25TH ST., NEAR Madison square, have two or more handsomely furnished rooms to let, with or without private table. Apply to Mr. BERGMAN, corner of 27th st. and Broadway.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; also one square room; references.

HANDSOME ROOMS—LARGE AND SMALL, with superior board, in the first-class house and neighborhood, No. 156 West 45th st. To desirable parties very reasonable terms will be offered.

FIFTH AV., BET. 11TH AND 12TH STS.
Very desirable suites of apartments on first and second floors, with private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

A SMALL SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, handsomely furnished, ample pantries, &c., to let with first-class board; private table if desired; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TWO OF THE HANDSOMEST FLOORS IN the City, newly and elegantly furnished, with private table only, at prices to suit the times. No. 67 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms with board, southern exposure, en suite or singly; house and location first-class; references exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 36, EAST.—TO let—a handsome second floor; first-class board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER OF 38TH st.—A fine suite of rooms to let to a family of adults, with or without private table.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, ALSO rooms for single gentlemen; highest reference given and required. No. 23 West 26th st.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE, BROADWAY.—Magnificent store and show-room, first floor, at half price; immediate possession. Apply there to Dr. DEEY.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT parlor; also, two hall rooms, third story, with board.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suites and single rooms; house thoroughly first-class; private table given; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.
Newly-furnished rooms, with or without first-class table and attendance. Liberal terms; small family.

5TH AV., NO. 341.
Mrs. SEAVER offers suites of apartments with private table or without board.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE of front rooms on third floor to rent, with board; also one in the fourth story; references exchanged.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST.
Two elegantly-furnished suites of apartments, with or without private table.

TO LET—NO. 208 WEST 24TH ST., A LARGE second-story room; bath-room, closets, &c.; handsomely furnished, with or without board; references exchanged.

A SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE, or without board; references. No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS TO rent, with board, to gentlemen appreciating a refined home.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms on the second and third floors, with or without private table. References exchanged.

NO. 77 WEST 11TH ST.—A FEW GOOD ROOMS with or without board, for single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished third-floor room, with board for gentleman and wife.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A LARGE furnished front room, second floor, southern exposure; breakfast if desired. No. 23 East 24th st.

NO. 112 WEST 28TH ST.—ONE ALCOVE ROOM, on second floor, front; also, room on fourth floor, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITHOUT BOARD, FOR gentlemen only. No. 38 East 26th st., adjoining Union League Club; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—NEWLY-FURNISHED front parlor and bedroom, on fourth floor, with board, fire, and gas; $30 for two persons.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.
A small family would let a large, well-furnished room, with or without board; $20 per week.

TABLE BOARD—FOR TWO OR THREE GENtlemen with private family. No. 359 West 36th st.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS from Dec. 1, with private table.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain rooms with board; No. 58 West 21st st.

A NEWLY-FURNISHED BACK PARLOR TO let, with board. Apply at No. 478 West 22d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, at No. 42 7th st.; references.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WITH several years' experience in the stock broker's business, and considerable business, to form a partnership with a member of the Stock Exchange with capital and business. Address, appointing interview, A. B., Post Office Box No. 5,035.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 IN A MANUfacturing business of long standing, or would accept a loan of $3,000 and the services of the party at a fair compensation; ample security will be given. Address SECURITY, Box No. 148 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
28TH ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
BOUCICAULT'S SCOTTISH DRAMA
One week longer, only.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER	as	David Deans
Mr. LOUIS JAMES	as	The Counsel for Defense
Mr. F. HARDENBERG	as	Ratcliffe
Mr. JAMES LEWIS	as	Laird o' Dumbiedikes
Mr. HART CONWAY	as	Geordie Robertson
Mr. OWEN FAWCETT	as	Mr. Archibald
Mrs. LOUISE ALLEN	as	Jeanie Deans
Miss NINA VARIAN	as	Effie Deans
Miss EMILY RIGL	as	Queen Caroline
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT	as	Meg Murdockson
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT	as	Madge Wildfire

LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY, 1:30, OF THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 5,
FIRST NIGHT ON ANY STAGE
of a remarkable new play—drawn from a ROMANTIC TRAGEDY of the Spanish Stage, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, and entitled
YORICK.
The BOX-SHEET for the OPENING NIGHT will be ready WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERTS READS TO-NIGHT AT ASSOCIATION HALL. See programme above.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BLACK CROOK.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
the Imperial Spectacle,

THE BLACK CROOK,

presented in all the grandeur of superb new scenery, beautiful new costumes, a GRAND BALLET OF OVER THREE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL GIRLS, novel marches, delicious music, unique evolutions, special features, &c., &c.
POPULAR PRICES PREVAIL notwithstanding the enormous outlay.

ASSOCIATION HALL. LADIES' COURSE.

George Vandenhoff

ON
SHAKESPEARE'S HISTORICAL PLAYS.
FIVE LECTURES, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, 11:30 A. M.
FIRST LECTURE, MONDAY, Nov. 30, MACBETH.
Course tickets at POND'S, No. 39 Union square, and GURLEY'S, 23d st. and 4th av. Single tickets at door.

PROF. BONAMY PRICE
will deliver his second lecture, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 30.
Subject—"THE GENERAL CAUSES OF PANICS AND CRISES." Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 8. Tickets, 75 cents, to be had at the Library and Chambers of Commerce.

A FAIR, IN AID OF THE CITY MISSIONS
of the Church of the Ascension, will be held at the Sunday-school building, No. 68 West 11th st., commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera House, Broadway, corner 29th st.
JIM CROW ALIVE.
Birch, Wambold, Backus, Ryman, Mackin, Wilson, Ricardo, Rudolph, Tremaine, Pelham, Barron, Mullally.
FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH FRONT room and bedroom, second story, below 30th st.; good neighborhood; only breakfast and tea in room desired; state price, including fire. D. ANDERSON, Box No. 135 Times Office.

WANTED—FOR ABOUT A MONTH OR SIX WEEKS, (may be for the Winter,) by a gentleman, wife, two small children, and nurse, a pleasant suite of rooms, with private table; good location and moderate price. Address, stating price, E., Box No. 136 Times Office.

FOR A LADY, SECOND-STORY, LARGE ROOM, with sunny exposure, between 5th and Lexington avs., from 34th to 42d st.; references required. Address, with full particulars, W., No. 121 East 23d st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ELIZABETH—BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate two or three adults with comfortable rooms; house and location very desirable; three minutes' walk from the depot; references. Address B. B., Box No. 129 New-York Times Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.
Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.
Terms, $25 for the course.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals, No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av.—9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Pupils prepared for the counting-house, college, the School of Mines, &c.

ELOCUTION.—PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN EXperienced teacher. Ladies and gentlemen. Prof. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED TEACHER of English branches and music, desires a position as resident or visiting teacher. Apply at 67 West 35th st.

AUCTION SALES.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine st.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 12:30 o'clock, by order of John E. De Witt, 200 shares of the capital stock of the German American Mutual Warehousing and Security Company, held by him as collateral security for payment by Sarah B. Condict of loan of $12,000, with power to sell the same on default of payment to him, said loan or any part of it having been not paid, and now past due, and wholly unpaid.—Dated New-York City, Nov. 25, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
DICKENS' CURIOSITY SHOP.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
Furniture, antiques, curiosities, paintings, bric-a-brac, china, delf, and porcelain, engravings, bronzes, clocks, silver-ware, desks, cabinets, and crystal chandeliers, mirrors, books, piano, five iron safes.
Full particulars in catalogue.
The entire stock will be sold.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell at auction, at his Sales-room, No. 49 Liberty st., on MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., one Sapphire and Diamond cluster ring, fifteen diamonds.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S MAMMOTH HIPPODROME.

THE MODEL AMUSEMENT OF THE AGE!
SECOND WEEK OF THE WINTER SEASON!
AUDIENCES UNPRECEDENTED AND EXCITEMENT UNPARALLELED!
THE NEW PAGEANTS A MARVEL IN THE SPECTACULAR WORLD!
THE NEW RACES THE WONDER OF EQUESTRIANISM!
THE BRILLIANT
FETE AT PEKIN, FETE AT PEKIN,
FETE AT PEKIN, FETE AT PEKIN,
FETE AT PEKIN, FETE AT PEKIN,
OR
HOLIDAY OF THE CELESTIALS,
HOLIDAY OF THE CELESTIALS,
HOLIDAY OF THE CELESTIALS,
WITH ITS
GORGEOUS CHINESE BALLET,
GORGEOUS CHINESE BALLET,
GORGEOUS CHINESE BALLET,
WITNESSED
AFTERNOON AND EVENING
BY THE
LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES
EVER
ASSEMBLED IN AMERICA!!
INDIAN LIFE Day and Night!
INDIAN LIFE Day and Night!
NEW FEATURES Day and Night!
NEW FEATURES Day and Night!
FIRST WEEK
OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED JACKLEY FAMILY
IN THEIR GREAT
TABLE PYRAMID ACT.
LING LOOK! YAMADIVA!
MENAGERIE OF 600 WILD BEASTS!
NOTE.—To accommodate the thousands of children visiting the Hippodrome, and especially the wonderful zoölogical collection contained in the menagerie, the admission for AFTERNOON EXHIBITIONS ONLY has been reduced as follows: Children under ten years, 25 cents. NO REDUCTION IN THE EVENING. To give additional interest to the great menagerie department, all the wild animals will be fed in presence of the audience immediately upon the close of the afternoon entertainment.
Extraordinary attractions in preparation for Holidays.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
THE 118TH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK WILL TAKE PLACE ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1874.
The members of this Society will dine together at Delmonico's, East 14th st., at 6 o'clock, and are requested to meet punctually at 5:30 o'clock for the transaction of business.
The following gentlemen were elected Managers, at the Preparatory Meeting on the 12th inst.: BOYCE GRAY, No. 54 Worth st.; JOHN PATON, No. 52 William st.; JOHN SLOANE, No. 655 Broadway; WALTER WATSON, No. 1 Broad st.; WILLIAM COVERLY, No. 5 Bowling Green; WILLIAM LYALL, No. 517 23d st.
Persons interested in the society or its associations, wishing to unite with their countrymen in the celebration of St. Andrew's Day can obtain tickets of the Managers. ALEXANDER RHIND, Secretary.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
The new burlesque with new scenery, effects, &c.
THE BLACK AND TAN CROOK.
First appearance of W. B. Cahill and Thos. Granger. Reappearance of Miss NELLY PIERIS.
Sol Smith Russell, Gus Williams, William Courtright, Sanford and Wilson, Miss Emma Day, Miss Alice Harrison, and Russian Ballet Troupe.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

ROBERTS READS TO-NIGHT AT ASSOCIATION HALL. See programme above.

EVENINGS WITH THE GREAT MUSICIANS.
J. N. PATTISON, DE GARMO HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.
Fourth lecture, with piano-forte recitals. Subject—FELIX BARTHOLDY MENDELSSOHN.
Tickets $1; for sale at Nos. 711 and 841 Broadway, and at Weber's, No. 108 5th av.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, BY Miss FREDERIKE ROKOHL, AT STEINWAY HALL.
For programme see advertisements of Friday and Saturday next.

NIBLO'S. C. R. THORNE, Lessee and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, benefit of Mr. C. R. THORNE, Sr., on which occasion Mr. C. R. THORNE, Jr., Miss LILLIE ELDRIDGE, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, and Mr. G. WALDRON will appear in the LADY OF LYONS, and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS in the CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY, Nov. 29, and during the Week,
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
Grand Combination of STARS. BEHOLD!
Miss JENNY MORTON, in her NEW DRAMA, IDLEWILD.
Miss LOUISE SYLVESTER as PO-CA-HON-TAS.
DONALD McKAY and his band of Warm Spring Indians, in War Dances, Scalping Scenes, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
EVENING AT 8. FREDERIC ROBINSON in QUARRY DELL.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2. CINDERELLA AND TOODLES. SHELDON and LEFFINGWELL.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for Additions and Alterations to Grammar School Building No. 66, situated near King's Bridge.
Sealed Proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the Desks, Seats, &c., required for said school.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the school, and at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
MORRIS WILKINS,
GEO. H. MOLLER,
FERDINAND MEYER,
FRANKLIN EDSON,
M. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Corner of Grand and Elm sts., New-York, Nov. 14, 1874.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING required by the Board of Education for the year 1875, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board during said year, will be received at this office until the 30th day of November inst., at 3 P. M.
Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained, as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for Delivering Supplies," as the case may be. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received, if deemed essential for the public interest.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1875-6.
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1874.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 6th day of January, 1875, for supplying one hundred and thirteen thousand (113,000) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained pure Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich.
JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

THREE PAVILIONS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 2, 1874, for Three Pavilions on Blackwell's Island.
For particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CARTS AND CART HARNESS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 3, 1874, for thirty Carts and thirty sets Cart Harness.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STRAW, TOBACCO, MEAL, RICE.—PROPOsals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until Dec. 2, for above. See *City Record*.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—WILLIAM H. MARSTON, plaintiff, against E. R. NORRIS, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Murray street, within six days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs in this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1874.
CHRISTOPHER FAIR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 7 Murray street.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1874.
o26-1aw6wM*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 12th day of November, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE H. SHELDON, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.
n16-1aw3wM*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 10:40.
NINTH AND LAST WEEK THIS SEASON
Of the most charming of all domestic dramas,
JANE EYRE,
the run of which must be indefinitely prolonged but for the fact, that Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON'S present engagement here, terminates Dec. 5.
Better than Led Astray.—*New-York Times.*
The scenes and appointments all new, and of the most elegant description.
Characters by: The cast includes the names of Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Kate Holland, Hattie Thorpe, Mary Stuart, Cora Cassidy, Laura Thorpe, and Messrs. McKee, Rankin, F. F. Mackay, John Parselle, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley.
SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 1:30,
TENTH AND LAST MATINEE OF JANE EYRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, will be produced, after careful preparation, and with new and appropriate scenery and costumes, Lovell's great play, LOVE'S SACRIFICE, which has been specially rearranged for this Theatre, and in which Miss Rose Eytinge will make her first appearance this season.
BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.
Due notice will be given of the production of the greatest sensation of the modern stage,
THE TWO ORPHANS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, benefit of Miss Charlotte Thompson, and last performance but two of JANE EYRE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CLARKE.
JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce an engagement (positively limited to two weeks) with the distinguished American comedian,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
recently returned from London, where his protracted stay was marked by a continuous success, who will appear
EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, in two of his best parts, always creative of extreme hilarity, beginning THIS EVENING, with Redmond Tape in a great English comic sketch, by H. J. Byron, and entitled
RED TAPE.
and as Major Wellington de Boots in Stirling Coyne's excellent comedy of three acts,
THE WIDOW HUNT.
The entertainment will afford an evening of unlimited fun.
THE BOX-OFFICE, during Mr. CLARKE'S engagement, will be open every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
reacнan
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

ROBERTS READS TO-NIGHT AT ASSOCIATION HALL. See programme above.

LYCEUM THEATRE..........SOLDENE
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
FIFTH WEEK
and continuous success of the
SOLDENE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
MONDAY, NOV. 30,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

The Grand Duchess.

ITS FIRST REPRESENTATION IN NEW-YORK
By the
SOLDENE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
Miss SOLDENE as THE DUCHESS.
Attention is invited to the
PERFECT ENSEMBLE,
RICH STAGE PICTURES,
ELEGANT DRESSES.
SATURDAY at 1:30, ONLY GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE.

PARK THEATRE.
TWELFTH WEEK
OF THE GREAT SUCCESS.
SEVENTY-EIGHTH PERFORMANCE,
MONDAY, Nov. 30,
by
JOHN T. RAYMOND
of his popular character speciality
Col. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA.
Nightly received by crowded houses with peals of laughter and roars of applause.
"THE HIT OF THE PRESENT SEASON."—*World.*
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance.
Order carriages at 10:30.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

Charles Roberts, Jr. Association Hall
SECOND READING,
MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 8 P. M.
PROGRAMME:
JULIUS CÆSAR, Act 3, Scene 2..........SHAKESPEARE
THE LITTLE VULGAR BOY..........R. H. BARHAM
THE DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR..........TENNYSON
SAMSON—Act 1, Scene 2—Samson Slaying the Lion.
The Riddle—The Denunciation of the Philistines..........D'ASTE
KING BORRIA BUNGALEE BOO..........W. S. GILBERT
PIBROCH OF DONALD DHU..........Sir WALTER SCOTT
LOST AND FOUND..........HAMILTON AIDE
THE SPANISH DUEL..........J. F. WALLER
THE WIND AND THE MOON...Rev. GEO. MACDONALD
MR. S. B. MILLS, PIANIST.
Admission, 75 cents. Reserved Seats, $1. Tickets for sale, with full programmes, at Gurley's, under the Hall, and at the door on the above evenings.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE PEOPLE'S VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
SIX NEW STARS. SIX
MONDAY, Nov. 30. Every evening at 8.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinee at 2.
Dick Sands, the celebrated clog dancer. Nettie Florence, the talented balladist. McCollough and McGarvey, song and dance artists. Gillmore and Smith, grotesque skaters. Frank Jones, the musical mo e. Lola, the queen of gymnasts, Lola. Jimmy and Dolly Emmerson, the Irish team. Harry Clifford. John Manning, Harry Hart, George Warren. John Goodman. C. E. Seabert. Lottie Grant. Cora Cashman.
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN CAN, OR CHAHUT DANCERS.
And all the Metropolitan favorites.
Admission, 50c. Orchestra, $1. Family Circle, 25c.

MUSICAL.

THE HAINES PIANO-FORTE.
Call and see them, or send for circular. Undoubtedly the BEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE.
Ranging in price from $350 to $700.
Also, NEW PIANOS RENTED and rental allowed as purchase money, (if parties wish to purchase,) by the month, quarter, or year.
WARE-ROOMS,
HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union square.

300 PIANOS and ORGANS
New and Second-hand, of First-Class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during these Hard Times and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted to sell Waters' New Scale Pianos, and Concerto Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Lodges, Schools, &c.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

GUITAR, SINGING, AND BANJO.—PROF. NAPOLEON GOULD, the celebrated player, enables pupils in a few lessons to accompany songs and play effectively. No. 121 East 32d st., near Lexington av. Ladies preferring taught by Mrs. GOULD.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

$10 A QUARTER FOR TWO MUSIC LESSONS weekly by a lady educated in Europe; best system adopted. Address PROGRESS, Times Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONed against negotiating the following notes and check which were stolen on the evening of Nov. 21, 1874, all payments on them having been stopped: One note drawn by James R. Coburn, dated New-York, July 24, 1874, at one year, for $588 03. One note drawn by John S. Stiger, dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1874, at three months, payable at No. 171 Broadway, for $299 55. One note drawn by David T. Kennedy, dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1874, at two months, payable at Murray Hill Bank, for $255 55. One note drawn by New-York Needle Company, dated New-York, Nov. 10, 1874, at three months, payable at East River National Bank, for $257 77. One note drawn by New-York Needle Company, dated New-York, Nov. 10, 1874, at two months, payable at East River National Bank, for $256 29. One check drawn by William Gusson, on Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, for $250. All the above payable to the order of Norris & Miller. Also, one note drawn by Keogh & Thorne, dated New-York, Sept. 5, 1874, at three months, to order of Dillon & Flynn, payable at Pacific Bank, for $120. One note drawn by Booth & Sommers, dated Petersburg, Va., Oct. 16, 1873, at one year, to order of Noah Norris & Son, for $115 32.
Signed, NORRIS & MILLER, No. 120 East 31st st.
New-York, Nov. 24, 1874.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

INSTRUCTION TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS IN REFERENCE TO THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT—THE SCHOOL-SHIP ST. MARY'S.

The matter of constructing a system for the enforcement of the Compulsory Education act, passed in May of this year, is now receiving a good deal of attention in the Department of Education. Mr. Neil Gilmour, Superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction has issued a circular on the subject, addressed to Town Clerks, Boards of Education, and the Trustees of school districts. A copy of the act is included in the circular, and Mr. Gilmour asks the careful attention of those concerned to the provisions of the several sections, many of which, he says, impose new duties upon school and other municipal officers, and new liabilities upon those having the care of children between eight and fourteen years of age. The common schools of the State, he explains, remain free to all residents between five and twenty-one years of age, and the schools in the several districts must, as heretofore, be taught by a duly qualified teacher for at least twenty-eight weeks in each year, in order to entitle the districts to share in the public school moneys. The compulsory attendance need not necessarily be at a public school; it is sufficient if children of the prescribed age attend private schools, taught by competent persons, for fourteen weeks in each year, or are instructed at home by competent persons during that period. Should the Trustees or other school officers question the competency of the persons giving instruction in private schools, or at home, to children between eight and fourteen years of age, they may, after due notice to the parents or guardians of such children, report the fact to the Supervisor of the town, or the chief fiscal officer of the city, as the case may be, for action under the provisions of section 9 of the act. The attention of Trustees and other school officers is particularly called to the visitations required to be made in the months of February and September in each year. Actions for the enforcement of any of the penalties prescribed in the first five sections of the act are to be brought in the name of the Supervisor of the town, or chief fiscal officer of the city, but are to be under the direction of the Trustees or Board of Education of the district or city. The law has made no provision for town funds for the payment of expenses incurred under the provisions of the sixth section. It would undoubtedly be lawful for the electors of each town, at the regular town meeting, to vote a tax for this purpose. Where such tax is not voted, Mr. Gilmour advises Trustees to supply text-books to indigent pupils, as far as possible, under the provisions of section 16, title 7, of the Code of Public Instruction. In cities there is usually a fund at the disposal of the Board of Education, for the purpose of supplying text-books to indigent pupils. Those who were instrumental in procuring the passage of the Compulsory Education act believe, he says, that great good will result from its prompt and strict enforcement. It is at any rate a law of the State, and should get a fair trial; and he therefore urges that all those to whom his circular is addressed will give it such a trial, and that they will report to him any defects which they may discover in the practical workings of the law.

The project of establishing a nautical school in connection with the Board of Education will shortly be an accomplished fact. The ship St. Mary's, which the Navy Department has placed at the disposal of the board, is at present at Boston, and is expected to arrive at this port by the 1st of next month. The Committee of the Board of Education having charge of the nautical school have issued a prospectus, in which they state its main object to be to train up and educate boys to be good seamen for the merchant service. In order, they say, to give the intelligent and industrious ample opportunity to rise to the highest positions offered by our mercantile marine, and to familiarize all (looking to the possible contingency of war) with the general duties of men-of-war's men, the discipline and routine of the navy will be observed as far as applicable. On leaving the school efforts will be made to obtain for the boys holding the school certificates positions on board the best ships out of New-York, and to this end the active co-operation of the ship-owners has been earnestly solicited. Should the reasonable anticipations of the Commissioners be realized, boys returning from their first voyage will be desirous of continuing their studies in practical navigation, so as to qualify themselves for the position of mate or Captain; to assist all such, instruction in practical and theoretical navigation, and such other branches as may be deemed necessary to their advancement, will be given.

The following are the conditions on which boys will be received on board, provided they be not under fifteen years of age and have the written consent of their parents:

"They must be of sound constitution and free from all physical defects, to ascertain which they will be carefully examined by a surgeon appointed for the purpose.

They must evince some aptitude or inclination for a sea life.

Once entered, the boys will be uniformed and supplied with bedding, for the which and for incidental expenses a moderate charge will be made; the only charge attending the course.

They will be put upon a plain but wholesome diet, and subjected to such a system of training as will, while inducing habits of good order and personal cleanliness, insure high physical development and robust health.

They will be carefully instructed in all the duties of a seaman, such as boxing the compass, knotting and splicing, the strapping of blocks, reefing and furling, heaving the lead, using the palm and needle, the handling of boats under oars and under sail, swimming, &c.

They will also be drilled in the working of marine artillery, (great guns,) the use of small arms, and the cutlass exercise.

After the semi-annual examination the boys meriting the indulgence may be granted leave to visit their homes (at their own expense) for a short period. Under the same conditions, boys whose parents reside in the vicinity of the port may be granted an occasional leave to remain out of the ship over night when it does not interfere with their studies."

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

Although there have been many predictions that the 'longshoremen would be the victors in the strike for the maintenance of the former rate of wages, it does not appear that the steam-ship companies have been greatly inconvenienced by the action of the former. And at the close of the second week of the lock-out, it must be acknowledged that the 'longshoremen themselves will ultimately be the greater sufferers. At the present time they are in possession of a considerable amount of funds, collected from the various members in the form of monthly dues during the two years intervening since the last strike. While this sum lasts the society men will be enabled to maintain a show of independence, but in the meantime the new employes will have gained sufficient experience in loading and discharging cargoes to make it unnecessary to fill their places with society men, even if the latter should be willing to work at the reduced rates, and as there will hardly be any disposition among the steam-ship companies to make the exchange, the strikers shall then see the folly of their present action. A meeting of the 'Longshoremen's Association was held at St. Peter's school, corner of Church and Cedar streets, on Saturday evening, Mr. Roger Burke in the chair. Delegates were present from the unions in this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City. A Committee on Relief was appointed, embracing representatives from each union, whose business will be to receive and investigate applications for assistance from members and their families. The committee previously appointed to make the preliminary arrangements for a mass-meeting to-night made a report stating that they had engaged Cooper Union for the occasion, and had secured the services of a number of gentlemen to address the meeting. A special meeting of Union No. 2 was held yesterday afternoon, but beyond a general expression of opinion nothing important transpired. The police force was not so strong on the river fronts yesterday, as there was apparently no occasion for their services.

The agent of the White Star Steam-ship Line states that the steamer Gaelic, with the United States mails on board, left her dock Saturday at precisely 10 o'clock A. M., not having been at all detained by the strike.

FIVE SHOTS FOR A BROKEN WINDOW.

On Saturday night Lawrence McCarthy and Patrick Cavanagh, oystermen, of Eleventh avenue, entered the saloon of Pierre Sabatier, of No. 574, same avenue. They soon fell to quarreling over a broken pane of glass, and from words came to blows. Sabatier was badly beaten by the two. The fight ended in an attempt on the part of McCarthy to take the life of Sabatier. Drawing his revolver he fired five shots, one of which took effect in Sabatier's leg. The wounded man was taken to the Reception Hospital, in Ninety-ninth street, and his assailants were arrested. They were yesterday arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Yorkville Police Court, and committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted by them upon Sabatier.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

On Saturday night Abraham Altman and his wife attacked and beat a woman named Hester Levy. The wounds were so serious that the woman had to be taken to the Park Hospital, where she still lies. The assailants were taken before Justice Morgan yesterday, who held them to await the result of the injuries inflicted..... John Chatenay, a Swiss, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Morgan, of the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of having stolen property to the value of some $600 from Mr. Louis De Barry, a French gentleman, residing at the St. James Hotel. The thefts were committed at various times since the 15th of September last. The prisoner was arrested on Saturday night, and was yesterday taken before the Justice, who held him in default of $1,000 bail.

AN AUTUMN SUNDAY.

Is it not Hazlitt who, in one of his essays, makes mention of a sun-dial near Venice which bears the inscription, "*Horas non numero, nisi serenas*."—"I do not count the hours unless they are serene?" There is much poetry in the conceit, and some philosophy as well, and it taken as the guide of our daily life, we would have either a pleasant succession of high-jinks or an even serenity of happiness. There would, at all events, be no depression beyond this latter agreeable level, for the hours that were not all that might be desirable would not count at all, according to our accommodating maxim. The weather, however, cannot be ignored in this way, and we must perforce take cognizance of the chill December rains and February snows, just as we do of May freshness and the delicious June sunshine. The inscription on the Venetian sun-dial but states a literal fact and accurately describes its functions. It only labors in its passive way while the sun shines, and when the clouds lower its occupation is for the time gone. Had it been stationed, say in Central Park, yesterday, there would have been a very decided suspension of its functions. For a space in the evening, when the keen, cold sun, the ghost of its Summer self, was lingering in the west and shedding its pale, wintry light around, some faint shadows would have moved over the dial; but for the rest the rain would have pattered on it, and the wind, bearing already the breath of Winter, would have swept over it, and nobody would have consulted it, and it would have been a blank in the midst of dreariness; for, in truth, yesterday was the first emphatic herald of the approaching season. It was for the most part a miserable day—wet, cold, and gusty, and during the earlier hours, at all events, everything appeared to have arrived at the condition described by Dickens in the introductory chapter of one of his most famous novels, when the earth seemed to have gone into mourning for the death of the sun. In town and out of town, in the narrow streets, in the open park, and on the deserted wharves the earlier portion of the day went by in murk and rain and weariness. The heavy rain did not cease until 11 o'clock. It splashed heavily on the housetops and on the deserted streets; it drifted with the keen wind through the rigging of the idle ships at their moorings; it swept through the gaunt branches of the trees in the park, denuded now of all the russet glories of Autumn; it carried Winter with it, and established his reign. By and by, the rain ceased, but gloom was spread around, and the wind grew keener and colder. The day wore on thus, and in the evening a faint streak of blue appeared along the western horizon. It broadened and broadened, and a sickly sun peered out through it. It was so faint, however, and appeared to have so little power to dispel the gloom, that it seemed better "the wan day" should "go down in wet and weariness." Where was the use of change? The change came, however, and for a couple of hours a pale sunshine, bright enough as to its beams, but a mockery as to its warmth, gilded the house-tops, and shone on the turbid waters of the North River, and burnished the spires of the City's multitudinous churches. Then the light waned and night fell, and people who gave the matter a thought felt that Winter was at hand. As to the pursuits of the people during this Winter Sunday, they were neither exciting nor exhilarating. Many persons will have their "day out," no matter how cold it is so it be dry. But when rain is falling heavily, and when there is moisture in the atmosphere, and the eager winds are laden with vapors, the household gods are accustomed to claim universal homage. Pious people will, of course, go to church at all hazards, and there are many persons who can hardly claim that description who will go there too, but there are many besides who for an occasion will make a compromise with their religious scruples, and devote themselves to social intercourse and "the interchange of converse sweet." There are others, again, (but these are philosophers,) who think a thoroughly wet day quite an agreeable interruption in a monotony of radiance and sunshine. Sunshine is so objective in its nature. It is perpetually assailing one's senses. These people, however, want one day for subjective thought, and a thoroughly disagreeable day seems to suit their purpose to a nicety. They make their bed their vantage point, and from such comfortable quarters shape their reflections; and the louder the wind whistles and the harder the rain patters, the more pleasantly contrasted from their standpoint, or rather recumbent position, are the "here" and the "there," and the happier are they. Thus a wet and cold day has its advantages, even though its miseries be far in excess, and so presumably had yesterday.

THE NEW MASONIC HALL.

The splendid edifice on the north-east corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, known as Masonic Hall, and which has been completed within a recent period, will be inaugurated and dedicated with Masonic ceremonies in June next. The following correspondence has passed on the subject:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1874.

Resolved, That the Building Committee respectfully request the Board of Trustees of the H. & A. Fund to order the Masonic Hall, north-east corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, to be dedicated at the earliest possible date, not later than November next.

Carried unanimously.

CHARLES ROOME, Secretary of Committee.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, held in the City of New-York, on Sept. 4, 1874, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund have received a communication from the Building Committee requesting an early dedication of the Masonic Hall, and the Trustees having had the same under consideration, while we concur with the committee in the desirability of an early dedication, yet being satisfied that it would give more general satisfaction to the craft throughout the State to have the dedication take place during the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, therefore be it

Resolved, That the ceremonies of said dedication take place on the second day of the annual communication, and that the Grand Master be requested to take the proper steps to carry out the wishes of the Trustees, in a manner to accord with the dignity and honor of the fraternity of this jurisdiction.

JAMES M. AUSTIN, Secretary of Trustees.

In conformity with the above resolutions the Grand Master of Masons of the State of New-York has promulgated the following order:

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

To the Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of the Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of New-York:

GREETING: In compliance with the request of the Building Committee and Board of Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, copies of which are herewith annexed, I do hereby order and direct that the Masonic Hall, on the north-east corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, shall be dedicated on Wednesday, June 2, 1875.

In order that the dedication ceremonies may be in keeping with the character of the institution sought to be founded by the craft, and with the dignity of this Grand Lodge, a considerable expense must necessarily be incurred; I therefore appeal to you all for liberal contributions to a dedication fund.

R. W. Henry A. Richey, J. G. D., of No. 86 Front street, New-York City, is authorized to receive and will promptly acknowledge all donations to this fund. The names of the committees of arrangement and the programme of the ceremonies will be announced and forwarded to you in due season. I further order and direct that this letter shall be read in all the lodges at their annual or next succeeding communication.—Yours in the craft,

ELLWOOD E. THORNE, Grand Master.

Dated at Masonic Hall, New-York City, this 23d day of November, 1874.

THE TRENTON POTTERS.

The excitement among the potterymen at Trenton, N. J., is at an end, so far at least as any reduction of wages is concerned. The Trenton *Gazette* says that the bosses held a meeting Friday, and agreed to pay no further attention to the matter. They say that the proposition was originally made in good faith, in view of the downward tendency of everything and the prospective hard Winter. Finding, however, that their proposition was not received in the spirit in which it was offered, they resolved to go on with the business of manufacturing until a falling off in the demand or in the prices of ware compels them to stop, and then they will do so as a matter of necessity. There was no meeting or conference with the committee of nineteen. The committee were simply told that the bosses had no communication to make. Some of the potteries disclaim any connection with the movement to reduce the wages. The potterymen held a meeting Friday night and formed a union, and then adjourned to meet again on Tuesday night to perfect it.

INTERCESSION FOR CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

The Church of England and her daughter churches in the British dependencies, and the American Episcopal Church, have set apart to-day as a day of intercession for Christian missions. There will be appropriate services in the various Episcopal churches of this City, and in Grace Church an address will be delivered by Right Rev. Dr. Hare, the Missionary Bishop of Niobrara, whose work is among the Indians. In St. John's Church, Yonkers, Bishop Whipple is expected to take part in the evening's services.

GERMAN SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Landwehr Verein, an association of former members of the German Landwehr, (militia,) gave their fourth annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, which was attended by members and officers of the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, and Ninety-sixth Regiments, and by delegations of Koltes Post, No. 32, the New-York Schuetzen Corps, and other German organizations. The members of the Landwehr wore the full-dress uniform of the Prussian militia. A feature of the evening's entertainment was a military parade in the ball-room before the guests and representatives of the different militia organizations present.

The Concordia Liedertafel, a thriving German choral association, celebrated the fifth anniversary of its foundation at the Harmony Rooms, in Essex street, by a musical entertainment last night. The vocalists of the Liedertafel in their choral performances were assisted by several skilled soloists. The entertainment was concluded by a ball.

The dramatic society "Shakespeare" opened the season of its series of Winter entertainments by a dramatic soirée, at its rooms in Dramatic Hall, in Houston street, last evening, which attracted a large attendance.

THE SPREAD OF SMALL-POX.

INCREASE OF THE DISEASE IN THE CITY—THE EFFORTS AT SUPPRESSION MADE BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH—A SINGULAR CASE OF INHUMANITY.

That small-pox is rapidly spreading in its ravages through the City is an undeniable fact, and the Board of Health not only admit that such is the case, but, having in view the many difficulties they daily encounter in repressing infective disease, regard the present spread of small-pox with grave solicitude. The reasons for such serious solicitude are few, but forcible. The fact that the disease generally makes its appearance in thickly-populated and badly-kept tenement-houses is the principal one, and scarcely less important is the undoubted fact that family physicians frequently and designedly fail to report to the Health Officer such cases of small-pox as may come under their professional notice. The Board of Health, however, have adopted strong measures to preserve the sanitary condition of the City, especially in reference to small-pox. Inspectors who are competent medical men have been appointed in various districts over the City as a corps of vaccinators under the supervision of Dr. J. B. Taylor, an experienced physician. A disinfecting corps of officers are also at work, and have up to the present had their labors attended with the most gratifying results. Dr. Day, the City Sanitary Superintendent, and Dr. Moreau Morris, the Register of Records, are making every effort in their power to reduce the rate of the disease, and hope before many days to effect the desired object. At noon on Saturday sixty-five cases of small-pox were reported for the week. Eleven cases of varioloid occurred in the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Eleventh avenue. The Disinfecting Corps have disinfected the asylum buildings, and by the direction of Dr. Taylor the remaining inmates of the institution, numbering about 600, have been vaccinated. There has been but one death there, however. The Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island is crowded with patients.

On Saturday a man named Joseph Schneider reported at the Twenty-second Precint Station-house, in Forty-seventh street, that his son Charles, aged twelve years, had died suddenly, without medical attendance, at his residence, No. 416 West Forty-ninth street. The Coroner's office was notified, and Coroner Kessler assuming charge of the case, Deputy Coroner Leo proceeded to the house for the purpose of making an investigation into the circumstances of the case. He at once saw it was a case of genuine small-pox, and notified City Sanitary Superintendent Day, who ordered District Inspector Dr. Ewing to disinfect the house and make the necessary investigation. It was found that the unfortunate boy had been sick with small-pox for twelve days past, and that his father, who owns the five-story brick tenement-house in which he lives, had not called in a doctor, and so sacrificed his son's life.

MURDER IN JERSEY CITY.

A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN FATALLY BEATEN BY DRUNKEN RUFFIANS—HIS DEATH SPEEDILY FOLLOWS.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a young man named William Livingston was assaulted and beaten to death on Grove street, Jersey City, by a party of ruffians. It seems, from all that can be learned of the case, that Livingston, who is a brother-in-law of William C. Whyte, a well-known builder of Jersey City, and a friend named James Bennet, went into the saloon of a man named McFeeley, at No. 221 Grove street, and ate some oysters. While in there they met a party of roughs, among whom were Richard Gilligan, James Hunt, and Philip Reilly, the latter being a well-known rough and fighter. While in the saloon, Reilly, Hunt, and Gilligan began annoying the other parties, and Livingston retorted that he always paid his debts. This seemed to anger some of the party; for after Livingston and his friend had gone out the three others followed them. They soon showed inclinations of intended violence. Gilligan, pointing to Bennet, said, "This is the man." Another pointed to Livingston, saying, "No, that is the man." Thereupon one of the men sprang at Livingston and knocked him down, and the others commenced beating and kicking him. Officers Doyle, Nicholson, and Owen C. Lee approached, and the party fled, leaving Livingston lying on the sidewalk. The officers removed him to a neighboring drug store, and he died ten minutes later. His body was removed to the Morgue, and Coroner Lynch took it in charge. The Coroner afterward arrested Gilligan while in bed, but released him on bail during the day. The other parties had not been captured up to 11 o'clock. A jury was empaneled yesterday. They viewed the remains of the dead man, and an inquest will be held on Wednesday night.

WHY MR. WHEELER DIDN'T GET MARRIED.

Mr. Wheeler, of this City, was to marry Miss Taft, of Jersey City, yesterday, but he didn't. He will on Wednesday next. The cause of Mr. Wheeler's disappointment was the larceny of the wedding dress he had ordered for his intended bride. Mr. Wheeler ordered the dress from Bradbury Bros., who had it made by Mlle. Bidelia Mulligan of Seventeenth street and Fifth avenue. On Saturday night Alexander Smith, Bradbury's messenger, was carrying the dress home to Jersey City and hung the box containing it on the brake of a Broadway car. Two flashily dressed women, one of whom wore a red sacque, entered the car at Amity street, and, leaving soon after, carried the box and dress away with them. Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, gave orders to arrest all women of a disreputable character wearing red sacques, and several were arrested, but the boy Smith failed to identify them. Early yesterday morning, however, Capt. McDonnell saw a suspicious-looking man cross Bleecker street, near Broadway, apparently coming from the Fifteenth Ward. The man carried a black box. Capt. McDonnell arrested him, and found the wedding dress in the black box. The man proved to be Richard Quinn, alias Shang, alias Burke, just released from State Prison, where he served a term of four years for burglary.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING BONDS.

On Saturday night Detective Christian B. McDougall, of Central Office, arrested Daniel Jackson, of No. 500 Third avenue, on a charge of grand larceny. Mr. McDougall did not furnish the particulars of the case to the press, but the principal facts regarding it were subsequently learned. It would appear from the story told that Jackson illegally became possessed of several $1,000 bonds, owned by Mr. William H. Middleton, a wealthy fish merchant, of No. 70 Fulton Market, who resides in New-Jersey. These bonds he played away against the faro bank of John McCormick. The detectives are now seeking to recover the bonds, which it is understood have since passed into other hands. Jackson, who is not unknown to the Police, will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John S. Clarke, the comedian, is at the Coleman House.

Prof. Bonamy Price, of Oxford, England, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Congressman Charles A. Eldredge, of Wisconsin, is at the Hoffman House.

Right Rev. W. H. Hare, Bishop of Niobrara, is at the New-York Hotel.

State Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Richard Harrington and A. B. Williams, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

The *Golos* states that the Minister of National Education, wishing to introduce into Russia as rapidly as possible a system of compulsory education, has resolved to make a first experiment in St. Petersburg, and therefore intends to proceed to the construction of a sufficient number of schools to give accommodation for all the children of both sexes from eight to twelve years of age. At present more than half the children do not attend school, and it is thought 157 more schools will have to be built. Reading, writing, the Scriptures, and the first four rules of arithmetic, will alone be compulsory. The fee for attendance will be three roubles (8s. 6d.) a child, but only parents who can afford it will be called upon to pay it. A committee will be formed consisting of the Mayor, three members from the Ministry of Education, and three elected by the Town Council. The control over the parents will be managed by visitors, after the Berlin system, and parents not sending their children will be liable to small fines and imprisonment. The total cost is estimated at 350,000 roubles a year. As it is intended that the town itself should pay for it, the project will be referred to the Town Council.

THE JEWELL FAMILY.

The Jewell family had a reunion at the residence of Mrs. Pliny Jewell, in Hartford, Conn., Thanksgiving Day. Twenty-three persons, representing three generations, were present, and the gathering was a most enjoyable one. The party consisted of the following members of the Jewell family, with their families: Postmaster General Marshall Jewell; Hon. Harvey Jewell, of Boston, Mass., and Messrs. Pliny, Lyman B., and Charles A. Jewell, of Hartford, and one daughter—the other daughter, Mrs. Coleman, being absent in Europe. Some personal friends of the family participated in the general enjoyment.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The first anniversary dinner and ball of the Albion Society will be held at Beethoven Hall, Fifth street, this evening.

Felter and Cosheron's hotel corner Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, was damaged $500 by fire yesterday evening.

The festival of St. Andrew will be celebrated to-day. The members of St. Andrew's Society will dine this evening at Delmonico's.

Charles Meyer, aged twelve years, of No. 404 First avenue, was found grossly intoxicated in the Fifteenth Precinct last night and locked up.

The steamship Deutschland, which left Bremen Nov. 14 and Southampton Nov. 17, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days.

Officer Cain, of the Sixteenth Precint, arrested John Brennan yesterday, who had in his possession a hunting-case gold watch, which awaits a claimant.

A fair in aid of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, No. 136 Second avenue, will be held at No. 30 Union square, east side, beginning Dec. 1 and ending Dec. 15.

The German saloon-keepers, at a meeting held last evening, appointed a committee to take steps toward procuring the release on bail of convicted saloon-keepers pending an argument for new trials.

James Wilson, aged sixty, residing at No. 317 East Forty-third street, was killed yesterday by the falling of an iron platform in the slaughter-house of David Harrington, No. 772 First avenue. Coroner Kessler was notified and assumed charge of the case.

A meeting of citizens of the Sixteenth Assembly District who were in favor of the election of Peter Woods, for member of Assembly, embracing persons who were intimidated from voting for him, or who know of the offering or receipt of bribes for votes for other candidates, is to be held at the New-York Assembly Rooms this evening.

On Wednesday next, Prof. J. R. Judd will begin the feat of walking 500 miles in six and a half consecutive days, at the American Institute building, Third avenue and Sixty-third street. Included in the attempt will be the carrying of a 100 pound anvil for a quarter of a mile on the fifth and sixth days, and for half a mile on the last half day. He will also give exhibitions of speed in walking at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

STATEN ISLAND.

A fair for the benefit of St. Peter's Church is now in progress at Academy Hall, New-Brighton. The proceeds will be used in paying off the church debt.

Mr. Ephraim B. Carpenter, of Springfield, town of Jamaica, had a valuable horse stolen from his stable on Saturday night. No trace of the thieves has yet been found.

Thirty-five ministers of the Gospel are engaged in the various churches throughout Staten Island, the aggregate of salaries being $56,800, or an average of $1,622 to each. The highest salary, $5,500, is received by Rev. K. Goddard, of the Episcopal Church. The lowest is $600.

There is now an exhibition of paintings from private galleries at No. 845 Broadway, New-York, for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital and the Missionary Society of the Church of the Ascension at West Brighton. It will continue until after the holidays.

Capt. George P. Buckley's new two-masted schooner, said to be the largest fore-and-aft-rigged vessel ever built on Long Island, with a carrying capacity exceeding 900 tons, was launched on Saturday afternoon at high tide, from the yard of Charles M. Smith, foot of Main street, Greenport. She was completely rigged when launched, with both standing and running rigging, alow and aloft.

LONG ISLAND.

A new two-story school-house, 34 by 64 feet, is to be built at Bayshore.

At Bohemiaville, a settlement of Bohemians near Sayville, town of Islip, one of the women a few days ago gave birth to four children—two sons and two daughters. At last accounts all were alive.

A party of burglars, on Friday night, attempted to enter the store of Mr. S. L. Seaman, on Main street, Brooklyn, but were discovered by a night-watchman, who sent several shots from a revolver after them as they fled.

NEW-JERSEY.

Dr. Nicholson, who is about retiring from the Episcopal Church to join the Cummins movement, delivered his farewell sermon to his Newark congregation last evening. He did not state his reason for the change.

A. L. Erb, driver for a Newark livery dealer, passed over the Hackensack River to the turnpike between Jersey City and Newark in a coach early yesterday morning. He was drunk, and the coach was overturned into the ditch. The wagon and horses were found in the ditch by a passer-by some time later. The horses were taken out, but the carriage was not lifted. It is suspected that Erb's body is beneath the coach.

LECTURES AND READINGS ANNOUNCED.

To-day, at 11:30 A. M., Mr. George Vandenhoff will begin his course of lectures on Shakespeare's Historical Plays at Association Hall. "Macbeth" will be the subject of the first lecture, during which Mr. Vandenhoff will read from the play in illustration of his theories.

Prof. Bonamy Price, of Oxford University, will lecture at Steinway Hall this evening on "The General Causes of Panics and Crises." The lecture is one of the Mercantile Library Association's course, and is also under the auspices of quite a number of prominent commercial gentlemen.

Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., reads at Association Hall to-night.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 8, Rev. John Weiss commences a course of lectures at the Union League Club Theatre on "The Women of Shakespeare."

Mr. J. N. Pattison lectures at De Garmo Hall on "Mendelssohn" to-morrow evening.

DEMOCRATIC NEGROES IN GEORGIA.

Speaking of the results of the election of Congressmen in Georgia, the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* says: "The Democrats carry the State by the largest majority which they have ever given in a Congressional election, and one much larger than was given by any other State in the recent election. The total vote is smaller than in any other year but the decrease has been upon the Republican side. The vote of that party is but little more than half the vote cast in 1872, while the Democratic vote has increased 16,000. This gain must have come from the ranks of the enemy, and represents in part the votes cast by colored men for the Democratic candidates. The circumstances attending the recent campaign were not such as to cause the polling of a full vote by the Democracy, except in three districts of the nine into which the State is divided—the First, Second, and Seventh. In the others the Democratic candidates encountered either no opposition or so little that they had virtually a walk over. As a consequence thousands of Democrats did not go to the polls because they knew the party had no use for their ballots. Where, then, did the increased vote come from? It was given by colored men who have hitherto voted the Republican ticket, but who, disgusted with that party, have abandoned it and come over to the Democracy. We have no doubt that at least 20,000 colored men in Georgia voted the Democratic ticket at the recent election."

RUSSIA, PERSIA, AND TURKEY.

The *Levant Herald* says: "Over the débris of the shattered schemes of Baron Reuter in Persia, Russia, as might have been anticipated, strides into and occupies the vacant field. Doubtfully, however, as the commercial prospects of that scheme were viewed, and doubtful as they were in fact, a political value belonged to the undertaking which it suited the then Government of Great Britain to ignore. This value did not, however, escape the vigilant eye of Russian diplomacy; and no sooner was the Baron fairly out of the field, than the agents of that indefatigable power besieged the Shah with applications for a railway concession from Tiflis to Teheran, and, indeed, pressed his Majesty so hard that 'the King of Kings' ran away, and took refuge in one of his country retreats. The negotiations are, however, so far advanced that all the main features of the project are agreed upon. Russia supplies capital and management. Persia gives a guarantee of six and a half per cent. on the capital expended on the portion of the line which traverses what it pleases the Shah to call his dominions. The railway, starting from Tiflis, is planned to go first to Erivan, thence to follow the valley of the Araxes to the Persian frontier, having crossed which, the first great town which it will serve is Tabreez, whence it will be carried on to Teheran. A branch, taking the valley line of the Kizil-oozun, will cross the Elburz range to Resht and Enzeli. Thus, if this plan be carried out, there will exist a through railway from Poti on the Black Sea to Enzeli on the Caspian, passing through the most productive provinces, and serving the most important markets of Persia, and of which Russia will command the two extremities. The result of this magnificent combination will be that, not only will the transit trade through Turkey, by way of Trebizond, be entirely destroyed, but Persia will become more than ever a dependency of Russia, while Russia will not only vastly strengthen her commercial position, but will acquire strategical advantages over Turkey calculated to awaken grave apprehensions for the safety of the Ottoman Empire, and into which it is the duty of Turkish statesmen to look carefully before it is too late.

AN ABBESS CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

The trial at Moscow of the Baroness Rosen or Mother Metroptamie, Abbess of Serpuchov, for forging bills of exchange, has resulted in her conviction. Her father was for many years Governor of the Caucasus, and she was well known at Court and in all aristocratic circles. In 1852, at the age of thirty-four, she became a nun, and began to display a wonderful activity in founding sisterhoods and other institutions. Ecclesiastics extolled her good deeds and honors were showered upon her. At the very height of her renown, however, a rumor arose that some of the funds at her disposal had not been legitimately come by, and three charges against her were of so serious a character that she was arrested. In one case she forged the signature of a tradesman named Lebedeff to bills amounting to 150,000 roubles. She had vainly pressed him for a handsome contribution by the offer of decorations, and she apparently hoped that he would eventually honor the bills. In the second case she undertook, in consideration of some thousands of roubles, to shield from prosecution by the Government a member of the eunuch sect; but he was arrested and died in prison whereupon the Abbess forged his signature to bills for 600,000 roubles. In the third case she induced a woman of weak intellect, who had been placed under restraint by her relatives on account of her irregular habits, to give up to her the entire direction of her concerns. The prisoner induced her victim to sign bills to the amount of 150,000 roubles. The Metropolitan and Consistory of Moscow gave evidence in her favor, and her acquittal was confidently expected. She insisted that she had not been actuated by selfish motives, but solely benevolent and Christian impulses, and she delivered a philippic against the Russian nobility, reproaching them with their hard-heartedness, and declaring that the generosity of the artisan and trading classes ought to put them to the blush. She was sentenced to banishment for three years at Yeniseisk, and to eleven years' internment in Siberia.

CONGRESSMAN PIKE.

Hon. Austin F. Pike, of New-Hampshire, declares that he has no intention of declining a renomination for Representative to Congress on account of ill-health, since, in point of fact, his health is better now than for several years. The Concord *Monitor* says: "He desires us to say that should he conclude, for any reason, to decline to become a candidate for renomination, he will say so over his own signature and in the columns of a New-Hampshire newspaper. Mr. Pike is in the hands of the Republicans of this district. If any one else who is a thorough Republican can make a stronger canvass than himself, he is entirely willing to waive precedent and join heartily in his support. He recognizes fully the demands of the present crisis."

[Advertisement.]

FOR THE CHILDREN, KNOX is offering SACQUES and MUFFS of white and silver coney, white Persians, &c., dashing in appearance and reasonable in price. Parents should make their purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE BUFFALO MARKET.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 16,400 bbls.; Wheat, 134,175 bushels; Corn, 107,746 bushels; Oats, 25,200 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Canal Shipments—21,472 bushels Wheat. Rail exports—Wheat, 133,438 bushels; Corn, 16,520 bushels; Oats, 21,700 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Flour dull; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Baker's, $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat inactive; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 15@1 16; do. No. 2 Spring, $1 06@$1 07; Chicago No. 2, $1@$1 01; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White Winter, $1 25@$1 26. Corn dull; High Mixed held at 80½c.@81c.; Old Western, 85c. Oats steady; sales of No. 2 Toledo at 59c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 35@$1 40; Western, $1 30@$1 35; State, $1 28@$1 30. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 55@$1 60; Western, $1 45@$1 50. Other articles unchanged.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Bolivia, from Glasgow.—Rev. Mr. Aitken and lady, Miss Sarah N. Aitken, Miss Annie Aitken, Master Robert Aitken, infant, and maid, Miss Kate Doran, George Burgess, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Elliott, Master George E. Johnstone, Edwin Humphreys, Alfred Burnett, Miss Burnett, Miss Nash, W. Turner and lady, Robert Richardson and lady, Master Harry Smith, Charles McBride, C. B. Sherman, J. L. Cunningham, Miss Agnes McPherson, Mme. E. Lelivre, Rev. William H. Fish and lady, Dr. Joseph Walsh, F. E. Williams, Mrs. Gamble and family, A. Edwards.

In steam-ship Deutschland, from Bremen.—Mrs. Louise Grahlfs, Jacob Binz, Mrs. Pauline Binz, L. Somborn, C. Hausett and family, A. G. Faehr, John Faehr, Louis Budell, W. Ritter, Adolph Britton, Louis Scharnikow, Mrs. Catharina Scharnikow, Mrs. Therese Schäfer, Mrs. Appolonia Rehm, Mrs. Juliana Rehm, Mrs. Barbara Rehm, Franz Schwarz, C. A. Kliebe, Mrs. Susanne Kliebe, Theodor Vetter, Wilhelm Stuhr, Anton Schäfer, Isidor Tietzner, Emil Stuhr, Louis Friedrich, Paul Beret, T. A. Venzin, James Allen.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—A. C. Milliken and wife, Geo. P. Schoeber and wife, Ed. Lilly, C. Goldsmith, Daniel Hewitt, Chas. Chase, M. H. Dunbar.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Chas. X. Cordier, wife, and child, Sister St. Peter, W. A. Ross, T. H. Brosnan, L. Fried, G. W. Miller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:04 | Sun sets......4:34 | Moon rises.11:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:05 | Gov. Island..1:54 | Hell Gate....3:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SUNDAY, Nov. 29.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow Nov. 16, and Moville 17th, with mdse. and 107 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has been anchored off Sandy Hook since 11 A. M. 28th, detained by dense fog.

Steam-ship Gager, New-Orleans Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. Has had strong head winds, with thick fog, latter part of passage.

Steam-ship Hercules, Swasey, Philadelphia, with coal.

Steam-ship Deutschland, (Ger.,) Ladewigs, Bremen Nov. 14, and Southampton 17th, with mdse. and 33 cabin and 261 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had strong westerly gales, with a very light sea, the entire passage.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Leo, Daniels, Savannah, Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salgear, Newbern, N. C. 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, 26th ult., with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah, Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Moore, London Oct. 1, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Is anchored on the bar.

Ship New World, Champion, London Oct. 14, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Is anchored on the bar.

Ship Friedlander, (of Boston,) Emmerson, Liverpool Oct. 10, with mdse. to Thayer & Lincoln. Is anchored on the bar.

Ship Royal Alice, (of Liverpool,) Hughes, Calcutta Aug. 7, with mdse. to S. J. Penniman—vessel to Arkell, Tufts & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Ship Alexander, (of Bath,) Tarbox, Savannah Nov. 21, in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Rosa Bonheur, (of St. John, N. B.,) Baker, Leghorn, Sept. 19, with mdse. to James W. Elwell & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Elinstone, (of London,) Bragg, Manila June 30, and St. Helena Oct. 7, with sugar to order—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 19, and crossed the equator Oct. 20 in lon. 33; has had light variable winds; Oct. 24, lat. 8 N., lon. 35, spoke brig Alice, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro; Nov. 22, lat. 37 lon. 73, passed schr. Alice Keating, bound S.

Bark Cardenas, Sundberg, Progreso Oct. 25, with hemp to Thebaud Bros.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. From Oct. 28 to Nov. 26 experienced a continuation of heavy N. and N. E. gales; since, light variable winds and fog; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Elba, Gover, Havana Nov. 13, with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Nov. 23, experienced a heavy gale from S. to N. W., with high head-sea; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Ukrane, Melehar, Bordeaux Oct. 27, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Is anchored on the bar.

Bark Morro Castle, Jewett, Liverpool Oct. 26, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Is anchored on the bar.

Bark Virginia L. Stafford, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curry, Taragona Sept. 22d, Malaga Oct. 13, and Gibraltar 22d, with mdse. to Gomes & Arguimbau—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Has had strong W. and N. W. gales from lon. 20.

Bark San Sebastian y Habana, No. 2, (Span.,) Salvidia, Havana, 11 ds., in ballast to Latasa & Co.

Brig Alice Abbott, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Nickerson, Demerara 30 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to L. F. Brigham.

Brig Water Witch, (of Baltimore,) Knight, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Hicks & Bell. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig Marie, (Dutch,) Hansen, Anguilla, P. R., 13 ds., with salt to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Schr. Nellie Cushing, (of Rockland,) Simpson, Port-au-Prince 24 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. winds.

Schr. Portland, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Coffell, Grand Turk, T. S., 12 ds., with salt to Darrell & Co.—vessel to J. A. Horsey.

Schr. Odell, Winslow, Portland, with heading to order.

Schr. Walter Irving, Irving, Thomaston, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. General Howard, Waite, Gardiner, with lumber to J. Murray.

Schr. Star, Johnson, Ellsworth, with lumber to Rondout.

Schr. Thomas, Taylor, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Morning Star, Paine, Cohassett.

Schr. West Morland, Allen, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. Huntress, Sprague, Providence.

Schr. Speedwell, Golden, Providence.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence.

Schr. Amos Briggs, Dunn, Providence.

Schr. Welden, Rich, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Robert Pettis, Ellis, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. White Rock, Lafferty, Bridgeport.

Schr. Connecticut, Smith, Stonington.

Schr. Mary Bush, Thrasher, New-Haven.

Schr. May Flower, Dynch, New-Haven.

Schr. J. S. Golden, Parks, New-Haven.

WIND—Sundown—fresh, N. W., Clear.

BELOW.

Brig Sarah B., (of Halifax,) Townsend, from Leghorn, 69 ds. out; was spoken, Nov. 28, 8 miles E. from Barnegat by Revenue Cutter Grant, Capt. Finger.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 29.—Arr. yesterday, steamers Lucilla, Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. Lawrence, Homes, Boston; Richard Willing, Iler, Philadelphia.

Arr. to-day, steamers America, Billups, Savannah; Sea Gull, Dutton, Charleston; Octorara, Reynolds, New-York; Henry L. Gaw, Pierson, Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Arr. schr. Lucy B. Day, Long, Virginia.

Arr. 29th.—United States steamer Gettysburg, Ritchie, Washington via New-York; ship Reporter, (new,) Spring, Newburyport; bark Queen of the Seas, (Br.,) Haveron, Cheribon; brigs Isaac Howland, Keen, Union Island, Ga.; Whitaker, Norton, Port Johnson; schrs. General Connor, Shute, Fortune Island; Benjamin Oliver, Freeman, Virginia; Joshua S. Bragdon, Lavender, Baltimore; Babel H. Ivens, Hubbard, Philadelphia; Emma L. Porter, Hudson, Hoboken; L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, do.; steamers William Crane-Howes, Baltimore; General Whitney, Hallett, New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 29.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, New-York; schrs. A. P. Nowell, Philadelphia; Annie Freeman, Baracoa.

Off the port, bark Providence, Havana.

Sld. steamers Gulf Stream, New-York, and Virginia, Philadelphia; barks N. K. Clements, Havre; Constattin, Liverpool; schrs. W. D. Marvel, New-York; F. E. McDonald, Philadelphia.

GALVESTON, Nov. 28.—Cld. steamer City of Austin, for New-York; ship Clara Killam, and bark P. Burgesdorf, for Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Cld. steam-ships Leopard, Albertson, Newburyport; Norfolk, Allen, Richmond; bark Polar Star, Birnie, London; brig Memphis, Foley, St. John, N. B.; schr. Lizzie Dakers, Buckard, St. John, N. B.

Arr. schrs. Joseph Eaton, Peterson, Hallowell, Me.; Della O. Yates, Yates, Boston.

Arr. 29th, steam-ship Pioneer, Wakely, Wilmington, N. C.; brig A. B. Patterson, Keith, Laguayra.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Arr. at the passes, ships Armstrong and Rio.

Sld. steamer Knickerbocker; ships Genivieve and Strickland.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 29.—Arr. 28th, ships Kate Prince, Hamilton, Antwerp; Lady Vere de Vere, Flynn, Liverpool; barks Candeur, Neilsen, Gloucester; Alfred, Burt, Liverpool, Maure, Egress, Havana; schrs. Mary J. Ward, not Mary J. Bird, Baltimore.

Cld. bark Montreal, Davidson, Liverpool; brig Cataluna, San Juan, Barcelona; Pluton, Cahm, do.; schr. George B. McFarland, McFarland, St. Marys.

Sld. steamers San Salvador and Regulator, New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; bark Rosette McNeil, Bryant, New-York; schr. J. M. Morales, Eldridge, St. Marys.

29th, arr. steamer H. Livingston, New-York; bark Gessner, Christopher, Bremen; schr. Geo. Washington, Roff, Baracoa.

Sld. steamer Worcester, Boston; barks Tuisco, Von Thulen, Grimsley; John Carl, Halstop, Bremen; Mary Lawton, Rose, Havre; schrs. Carrie A. Bentley, Falkenburg, Jacksonville; Annie Lee, York, Brunswick; Henry H. Ritts, Fletcher, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ The bark Kate Carnie (Br.) Wilson, from Hong Kong, arrived 28th, reports—Passed Anjier Aug. 27; Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 29; St. Helena, Oct. 12; and crossed the Equator 21st in lon. 28; had fine weather till Nov. 23, within forty miles of Sandy Hook, where encountered strong gales from S. E. to N. W.; Oct. 21, lat. 6 n. lon. 25, spoke Ship Ivanhoe (Br.) from "Soderafm" for Adelaide, 60 days out; Nov. 17, lat. 32.29, lon. 70.15, spoke Ship L. B. Gilchrist, from Savannah for Liverpool.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, from Providence, for Elizabethport. While passing through Hell Gate this A. M. was struck by a sudden squall and driven ashore on Flood Rock, tearing off part of her forefoot, and causing her to leak slightly. She came off at high water and went to Cow Bay, where the Captain put her ashore to more fully ascertain the damage.

The ship Flying Eagle was towed inside the Hook this A. M. by Capt. Hazard, of the tug Cyclops, and brought the master to the City to procure more men before proceeding to Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 29.—The steamer Ohio, Capt. Morrison, from Philadelphia Nov. 19, for Liverpool, arr. to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 29.—The steamer Westphalia, Capt. Ludwig, from New-York Nov. 19, for Hamburg, has arr.

CLOCKS, BRONZES,
Musical Boxes, &c.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
23 Maiden lane and 27 East 15th st.,
HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH AND VIENNA NOVELTIES, AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
DIAMONDS!
WATCHES, JEWELRY.
Solitaire Diamond Ear-rings,
RANGING IN WEIGHT FROM 1 TO 15 KARATS, AND AT PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

HOLIDAYS.
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New-York,
Are now receiving their importations for the Holidays, and will open New Goods each day for some weeks.
Their stock will be larger and richer than ever before offered by them.
Early selections are recommended, as having the advantage of the first choice, and the avoidance of the hurry and confusion of the latter part of the season.
Orders for special articles to be made should be given as soon as possible, to insure the best work and finish.
Purchases reserved until the delivery is ordered.
During the month of December, commencing on the 7th prox., their store will remain open in the evening.

SILVER
BRIDAL GIFTS.
RICH BRIDAL GIFTS.—TESTIMONIAL PIECES.—FAMILY SILVER.—FORKS AND SPOONS.—SERVICES FOR TEA, DINNER, LUNCH, &c., &c., OF STERLING PURITY ONLY.
AT RETAIL BY
The Gorham Company,
No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway,
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Joseph Bachman & Sons,
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STEINWAY.
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,
The Standard Pianos of the World.
FIRST OF THE GRAND GOLD MEDALS OF HONOR.
World's Fair, Paris, 1867, London, 1862.
Special attention is respectfully directed to the latest improvement in their Piano-fortes:
The New Patent Tone Sustaining Pedal.
This valuable and important invention greatly enlarges the capacity of the Piano-forte for the production of musical effects.
Warerooms—109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

UNION ADAMS & CO.
NOS. 637 AND 913 BROADWAY,
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Hosiery, Gloves, Under-wear,
FINE FURNISHING GOODS,
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REMEMBER THE NUMBER,
743 AND 745 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE.
The greatest combination of HOLIDAY PRESENTS that was ever exhibited at any one store on this continent.
EVERYTHING NEW, direct from European manufacturers.
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WE INVITE AN INSPECTION of prices and the latest novelties just landed for the combination of EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS.

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Musical Boxes, and Fancy Goods
AT REDUCED PRICES.
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$1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one. Prezgo, 85 Nassau St. N. Y.

F. J. KALDENBERG
Has just opened a new store up town,
NO. 854 BROADWAY,
Between 13th and 14th sts.,
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MEERSCHAUM AND AMBER GOODS.
All goods warranted. The stores No. 71 Nassau st., corner of John, and Nos. 4 and 6 John st., are retained.

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At the lowest possible prices.
Sable, Seal, Mink,
AND ALL OTHER FURS,
In great varieties, including
SEAL SKIN SACQUES
Of all grades and styles.
Fur Trimmings
In very large assortment, of every description.
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RIBBONS. VELVETS, LACES,
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FULL STOCKS AT
REDUCED PRICES.
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FURNITURE.
AUCTION SALE.
Every variety of Furniture, and many fancy pieces suitable for Holiday Presents, will be sold at auction, commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 1, at 10:30 o'clock, and continuing through WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at the warerooms of G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 124 5th av., near 23d st. HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.